



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

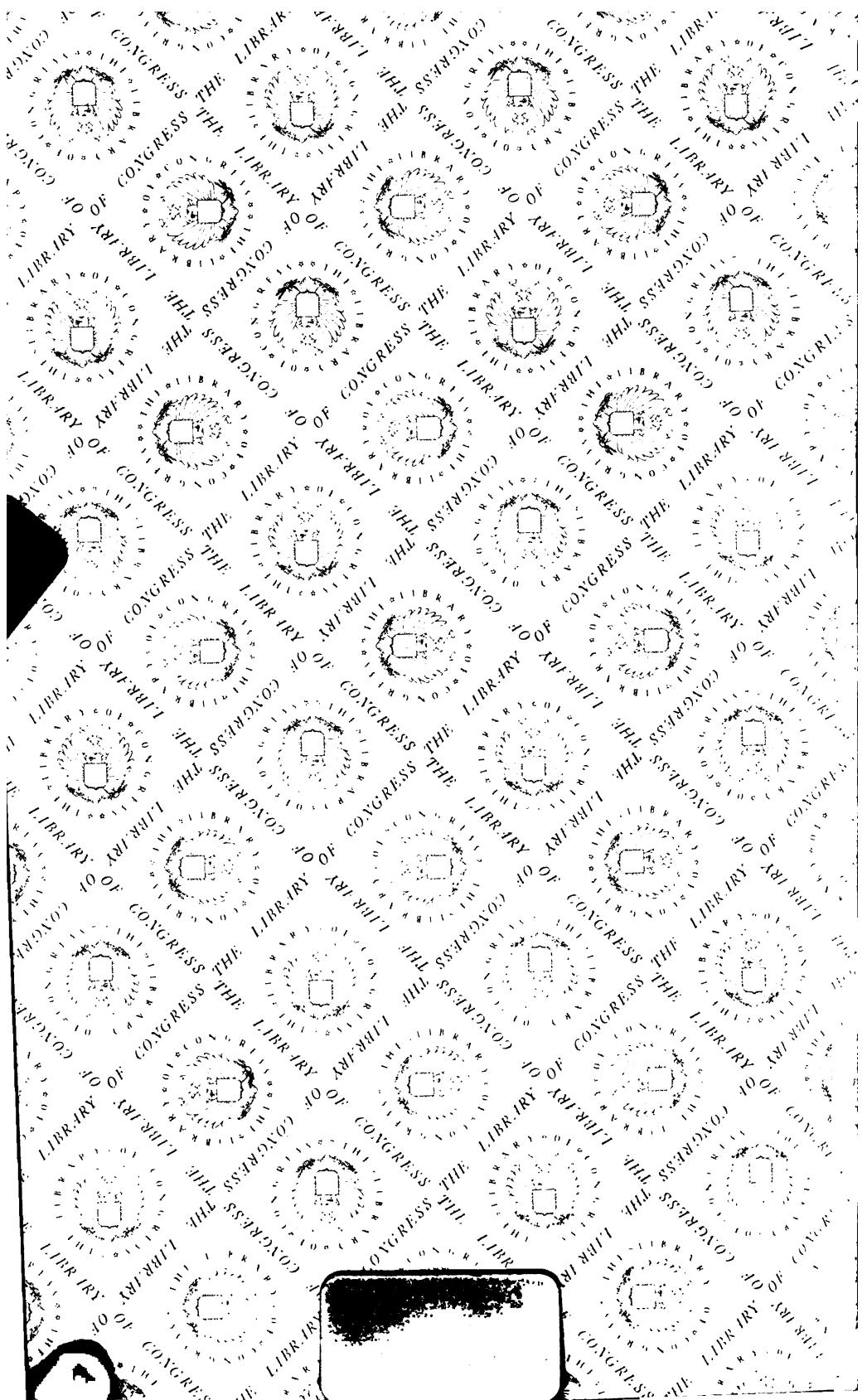
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

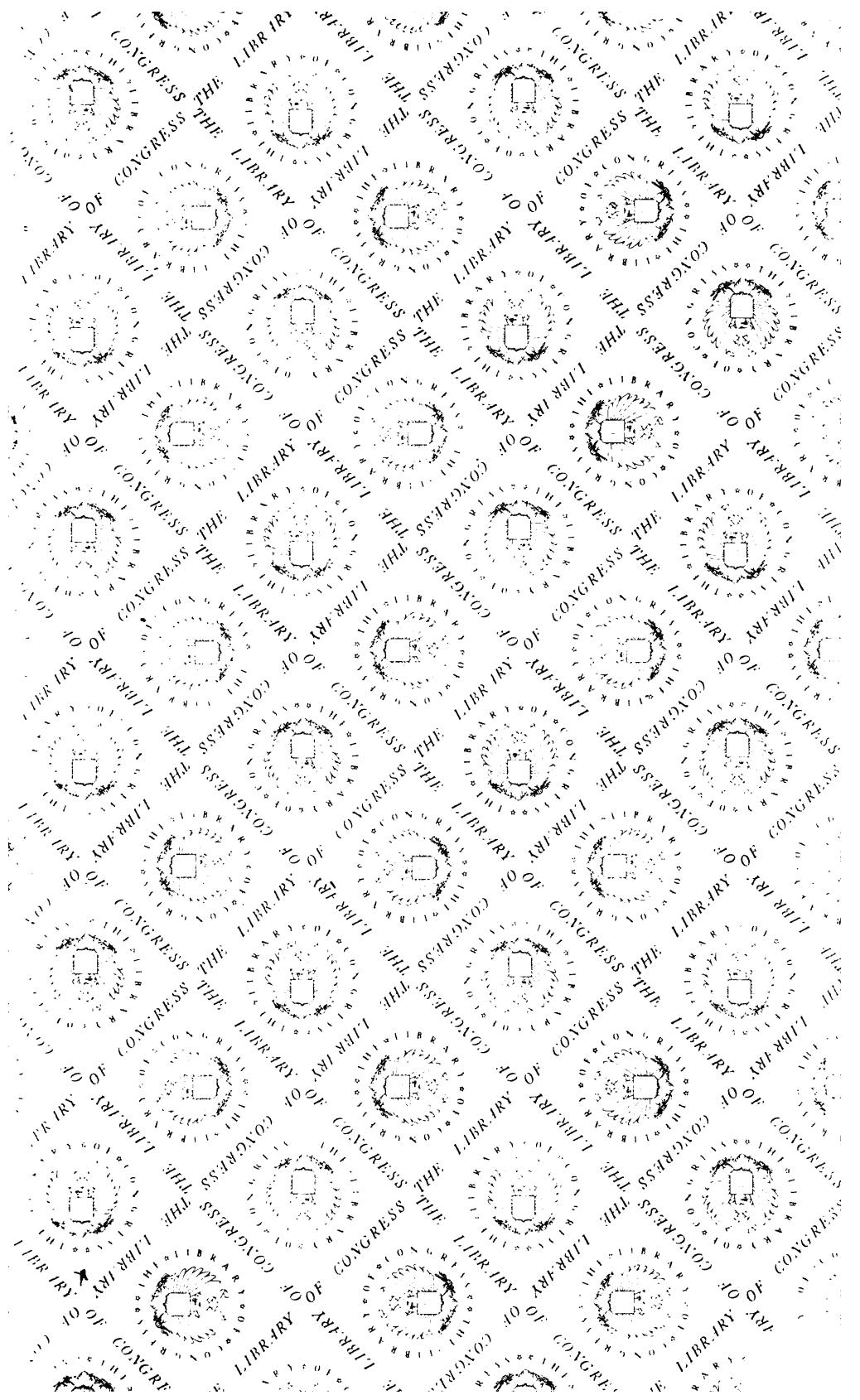
HJ

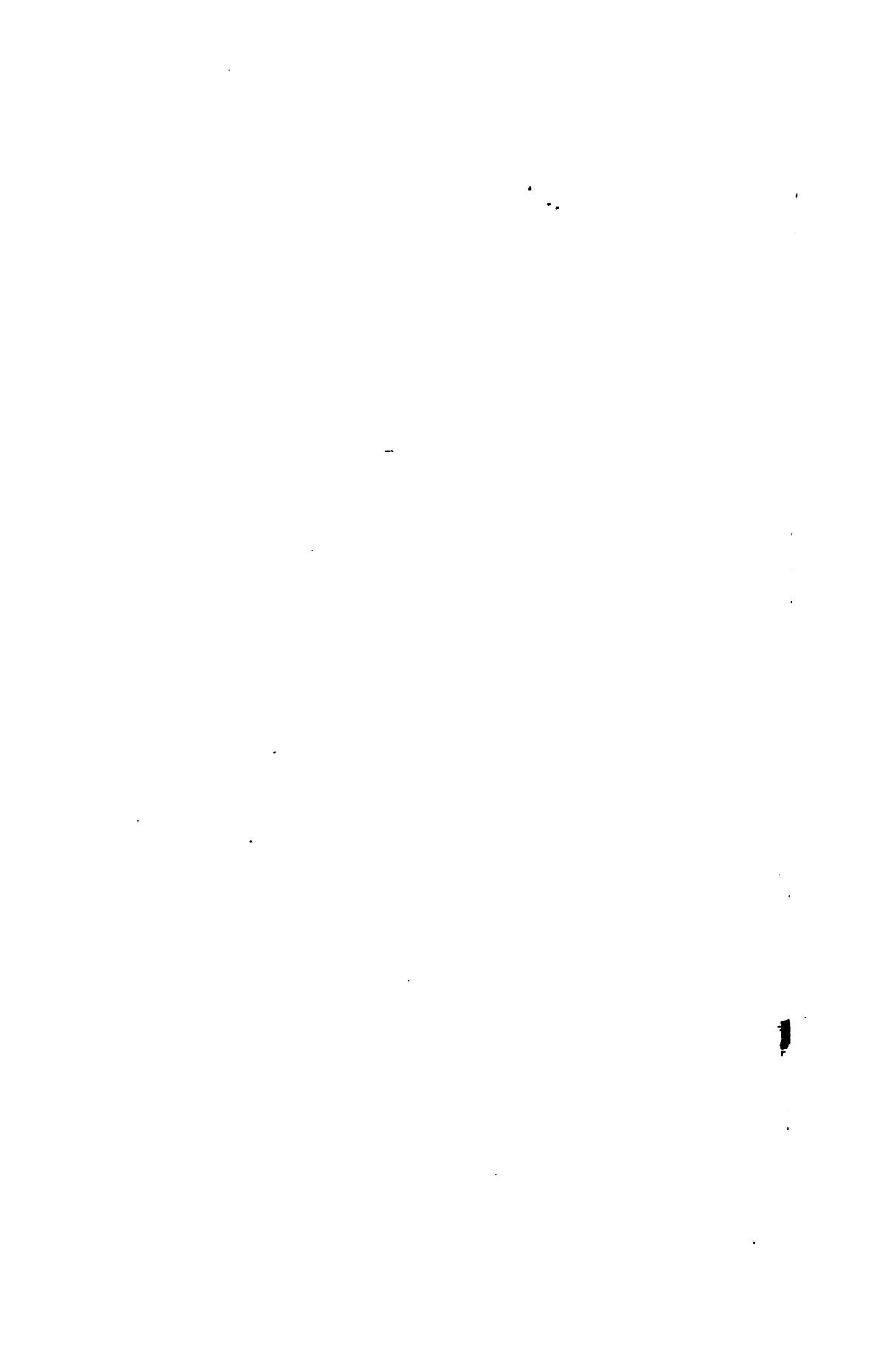
10

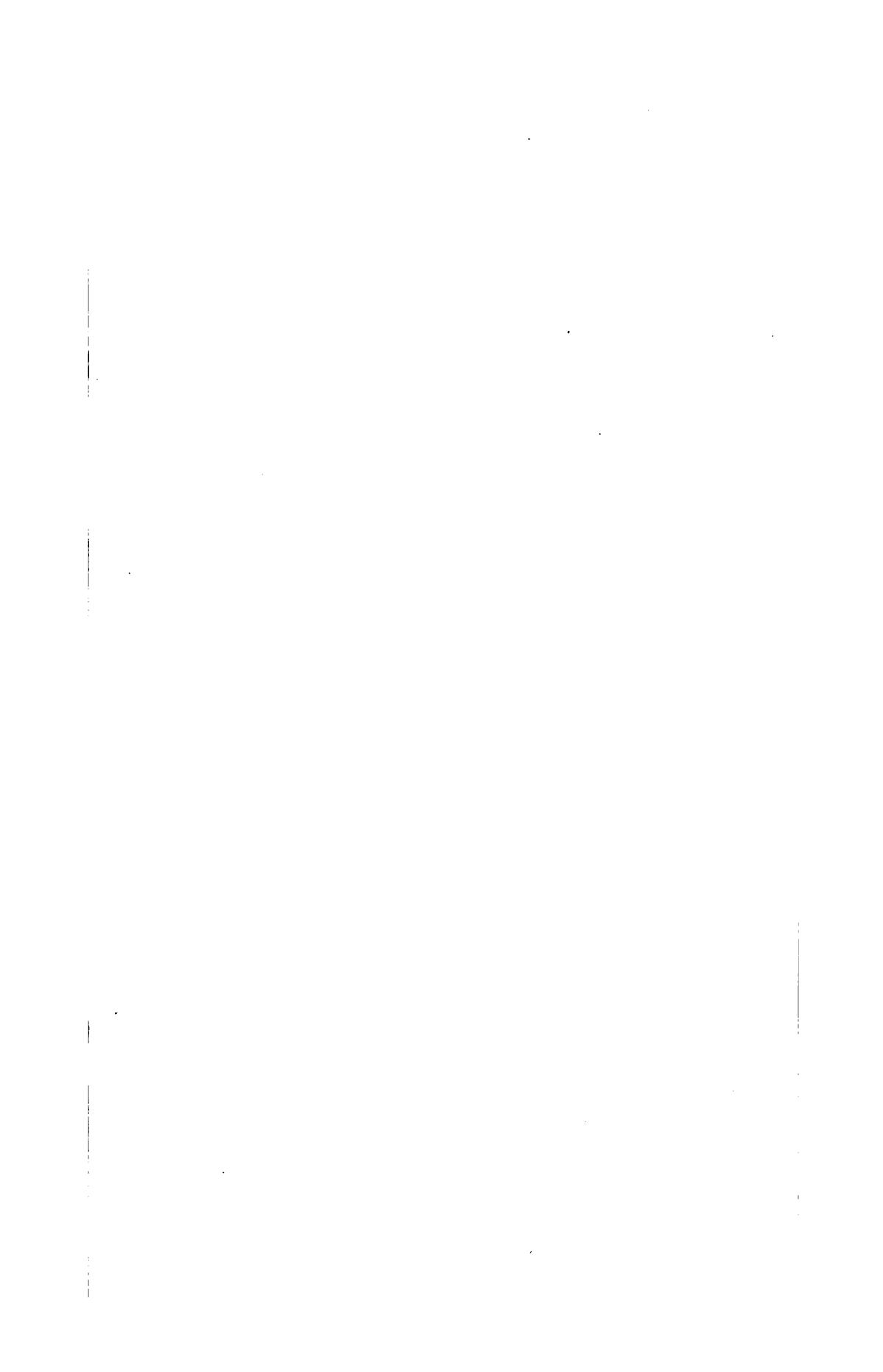
.Bs

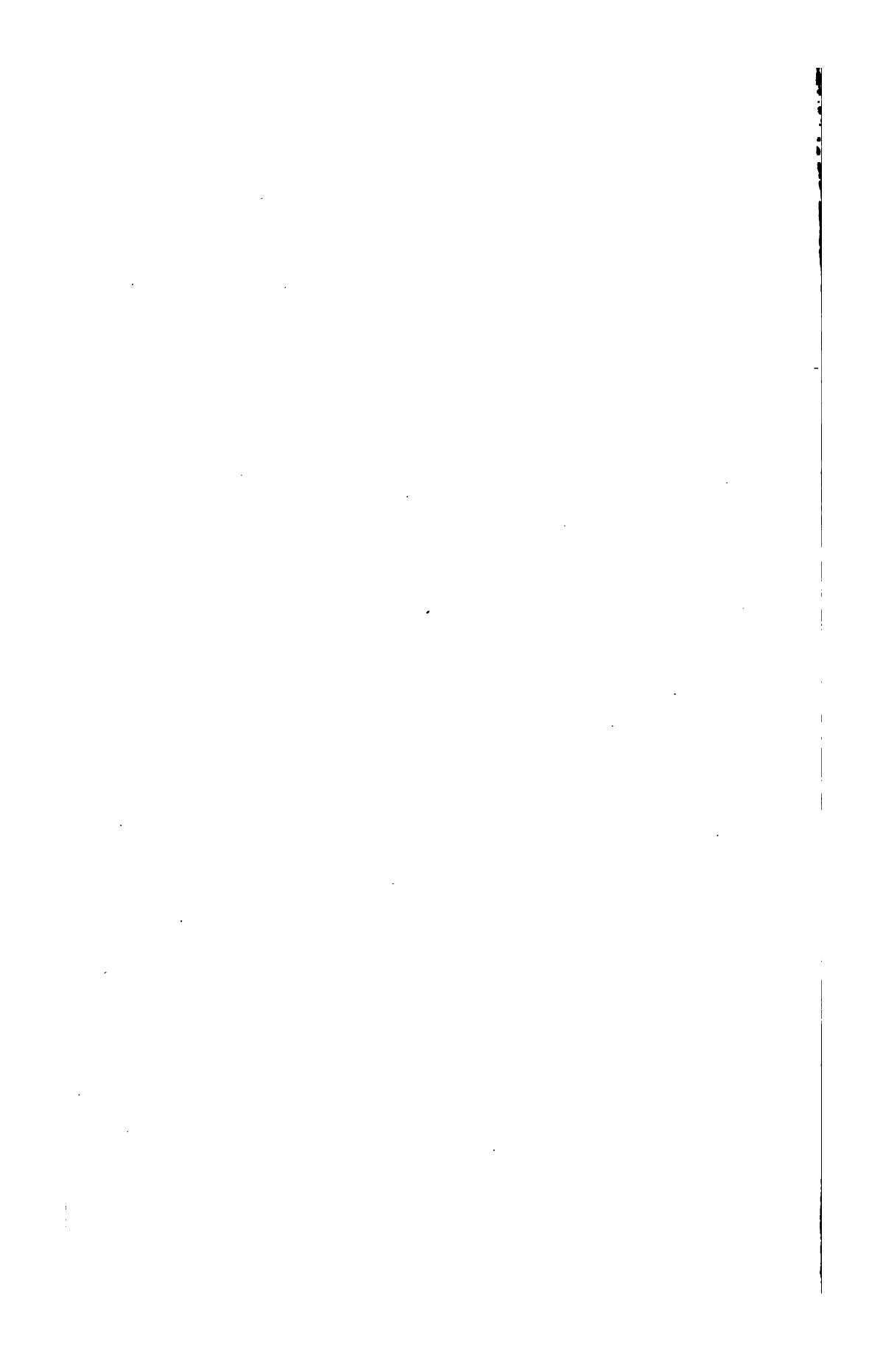
1900a



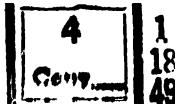








U.S. Congress. House
on Appropriations.



Committee

HEARINGS

BEFORE

SUBCOMMITTEE

OF

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. CANNON, BARNEY, VAN VOORHIS,
LIVINGSTON, AND PIERCE,

IN CHARGE OF

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1900 AND PRIOR YEARS

ON

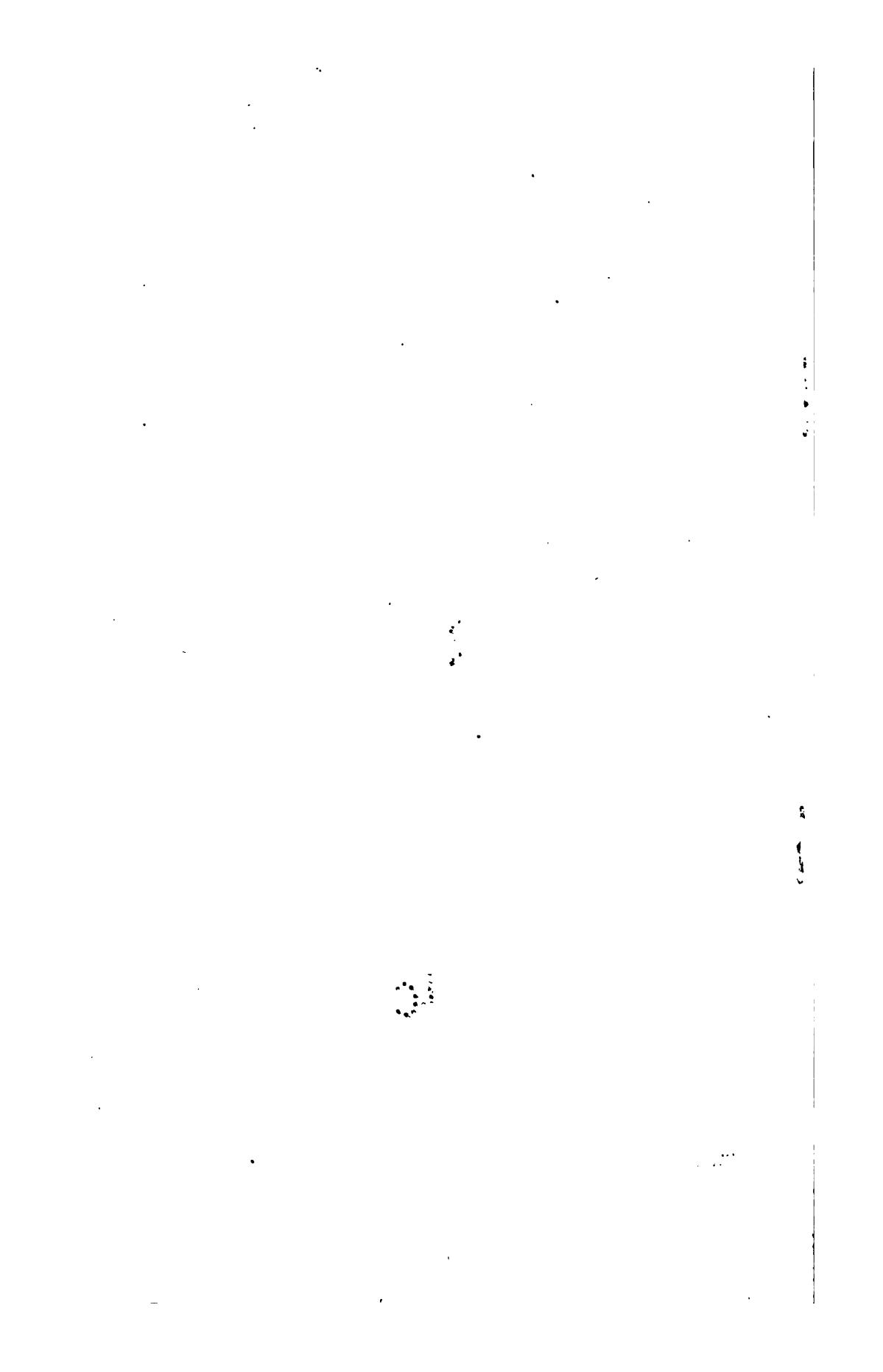
URGENT DEFICIENCIES.



WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1900.



145
HJC
15
1900

HJ 10
B8
1900 a

2

838

77

URGENT DEFICIENCIES.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Saturday, January 6, 1900.

The subcommittee having under consideration the urgent deficiency appropriation bill this day met, Hon. Joseph G. Cannon in the chair.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

TEMPORARY CLERKS.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN C. SCOFIELD, CHIEF CLERK, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. This item here seems to be an estimate for \$150,000 for the temporary force made necessary by the Spanish war, and it was to provide for the coming year, if I recollect aright, until the 1st of April.

Mr. SCOFIELD. The 31st of March, inclusive.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you submit \$150,000 deficiency for the remainder of the fiscal year. Now, first, is the continuation of that force necessary for the balance of this year?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Unquestionably.

The CHAIRMAN. In the average a pretty good force?

Mr. SCOFIELD. The average is an excellent force. Some of the force are very superior; others are not so good, but the average is excellent.

The CHAIRMAN. If you would take those under the classified service and put them together and mix them up and cut out a block in numbers equal to this, does this force fairly average what such a block would be?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I think, perhaps, at present it would. There was a time when it would not, but we have lopped off—

The CHAIRMAN. Lopped off and educated?

Mr. SCOFIELD. And educated; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I might ask you in that connection, with the enlargement of the Army to 100,000 men temporarily—I mean temporarily for the remainder, practically, of the coming fiscal year, saying nothing about what may be followed thereafter—in your judgment will the retention of this force, or such a force substantially equal to it, be necessary for the coming fiscal year?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Undoubtedly, substantially equal to it. We hope and want to reduce the force as fast as the interests of the public service will permit. That is the constant tendency, but there is no indication at present of being able to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the Spanish war, with the quantity of men in service, with statements of accounts, etc., and the increase in the Army, leaves a large aftermath that has to be cleared up?

Mr. SCOFIELD. That is exactly the situation. There are a great many things which we have to do which are really superfluous, but which we can not avoid naturally. We get a great deal of correspondence which does not strictly pertain to us. I could cite instances—matters which are in the nature of the aftermath you speak of. Matters connected with, or which rather belong to, the Auditor for the War Department, frequently come to us in the way of complaints from claimants that the Auditor has disallowed them, and we have to advise them that the Auditor for the War Department is a Treasury official. That is superfluous work, but we have to answer them, and that makes work. That is simply an illustration, and we have a great many letters asking for appointments in the Army and under the civil force, which are superfluous and unnecessary in the sense we can not give them; but they continue to write if we do not answer them, and every letter adds so much to the burden of the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the sovereign, the people being the sovereign, whether they ask with full knowledge in all cases, from your standpoint, are entitled to attention?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir; we are public servants.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. I want to inquire if the temporary force has been reduced or whether it is as great now as at other times?

Mr. SCOFIELD. It has fluctuated a great deal. The temporary force now is perhaps a little less in numbers than what it was at its highest point, but it fluctuates. We may have a call to-morrow from some bureau for three or four extra clerks to do work rendered necessary. Here is another thing which might happen: We very frequently have resolutions and requests from Congress for certain information. It takes you gentlemen thirty minutes to get it through, and it takes four or five days, or possibly longer, for a large force of clerks to answer the resolution; and all of those things take people off from the regular work, and the regular work perhaps gets in arrears and perhaps necessitates longer hours and a slightly additional force.

The CHAIRMAN. Those people were appointed without reference to the civil-service law?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. Appointed for their real or supposed efficiency, and you say they have become fairly efficient?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir. Let me say right here, if you will permit me, we had to appoint them that way. The demand came upon us very suddenly, and you would be amazed to know and could hardly realize without actual experience how difficult it is to get good people of high grade for the Government service in an emergency. There are plenty of average people, but what we needed under the great stress and pressure of affairs were exceptionally qualified men.

The CHAIRMAN. You find that under any system?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You would not have gotten that extra class of clerks any more out of the civil service than out of these people; or, let me put it in another way: If you turned all of the temporary clerks down to-day and filled them from the classified service, would you get as good clerks?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Oh, I think we would.

The CHAIRMAN. Would they be as efficient to-day?

Mr. SCOFIELD. If the present temporary force was wiped out to-day, and we were obliged to fill them from the certification of the Civil Service Commission, as a physical fact, our service to-morrow would be less efficient than it was yesterday when the present temporary force was in. In other words, there is no question in my mind, in my sixteen years' experience in the Department, that it takes pretty nearly a year, on an average, to make a man of any particular benefit to the service.

The CHAIRMAN. A really high-grade man, you say, to get on an emergency is very difficult. I suppose that is not only so in public life, but in private employment?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If this appropriation is made as you submit it, will the present force substantially remain until the close of the fiscal year?

Mr. SCOFIELD. That is our expectation.

The CHAIRMAN. You drop out these words, if you will notice, at the bottom of page 19: "Persons in the classified service of the Government shall not be eligible to appointment under this appropriation, or to be transferred from any position in the classified service to positions paid hereunder, etc." Would it not be well to have them restored?

Mr. SCOFIELD. There is no objection to their being restored; the omission was unintentional, as far as I know, on the part of the War Department.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Would you be willing to have it remain just as it was?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir. Of course you are familiar with the history of that.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I am not.

Mr. SCOFIELD. Why, it was put in in this way. With all deference to the committee and to the House, I think it was possibly unwise, but it was put in because of a belief or rumor that the War Department was appointing men from the classified service to high-grade positions on this temporary roll. That was done in one or two or perhaps half a dozen instances. For example, we had a \$1,600 man on our regular roll on the permanent force, and he had been fifteen years in the Department and was an exceptionally qualified man. Under the stress of war affairs he was obliged to assume additional duties. He was obliged to perform work of a much higher grade; he became, in fact, a chief of a division, if you please, and worked long hours and worked hard. In some instances the War Department promoted that man from \$1,600 on the regular roll to \$1,800 on the temporary roll—

The CHAIRMAN. And this was cured by this?

Mr. SCOFIELD. And that was cured by this.

The CHAIRMAN. If we put in the language I have indicated it will not be possible to do that.

Mr. SCOFIELD. No.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you take the efficiency of these temporary clerks?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Regularly.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You have not that with you?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I have not it with me. We make it up every six months; a process of separation and elimination is going on as constantly as we can, and to the extent that conditions will permit. I may say I want to call attention to the fact that on the temporary force we have made appointments at a very low grade, so low that you would be surprised to know. For example, last October there were 172 temporary clerks in the Adjutant-General's Office, and out of those only 7 got as high a salary as \$1,200; 38 got \$1,000; 82 got \$900, and 38 got \$720.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And, really, these temporary clerks, according to their ability, are working cheaper than the others, are really doing the same work for less money?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I do not want to put it exactly that way, but we put them in on the theory you have announced. We put them in because they were inexperienced, at the low grades of \$720 and \$900, and men who were exceptionally qualified—we had in some instances a little preliminary examination of a very slight character—we put them in at \$1,000 and some have since been promoted, when they were found efficient, from \$720 and \$900 up to \$1,000 and \$1,200, but we brought them in at a very low salary. Now, while you are on this 19th page, it has been suggested that it would be well to put the words "continuing," and have it read "for continuing the employment" instead of "for the employment."

The CHAIRMAN. Would it interfere with the personnel—that is, suppose a clerk is found to be unworthy, could you dismiss him?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I think so. It says, "For continuing the employment of such additional temporary force as in the judgment of the Secretary may be proper and necessary."

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. It would still be a temporary force?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir; a man who was inefficient could not be in the judgment of the Secretary of War necessary for the prompt and safe dispatch of business.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. You could turn him off and put another on?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You can in the regular service?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I do not make a point to do that if this will carry without it.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for postage stamps for the War Department and its bureaus. You estimate \$500, and you had \$500, and your note seems to explain the necessity for the increase. That appropriation is substantially exhausted?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir; at the present time.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

The CHAIRMAN. For printing and binding for the War Department and its bureaus you estimate \$100,000. Last year you had \$237,000, and the year before—1898—you had \$305,000, and you estimated for \$289,300 for the current year with an appropriation of \$212,900.

Mr. SCOFIELD. We estimated for \$289,300, and you gave us \$212,900—\$76,400 short of what we asked.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the status of that appropriation?

Mr. SCOFIELD. The status of that appropriation is that it does not exist to-day; it is wiped out.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been wholly exhausted?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir. It has only been by maneuvering with the Government Printing Office we have been able to do our printing, and they have been very kind in treating us with every possible consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is \$212,000 substantially consumed in the first six months, and you ask for \$100,000 more to cover the period for the last six months. The printing was most heavy in the first half, I take it from that?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Just let me remark that \$212,000, the total amount, is not the net amount available for printing and binding for the War Department, for the reason that \$75,000 is reserved for the War Records and \$12,000 for the Index Catalogue of

URGENT DEFICIENCIES.

the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, and that leaves a net balance of \$125,000 available for the general printing of the War Department, and we are merely asking that same amount for the next six months.

The CHAIRMAN. And in your judgment \$100,000 will be enough?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I am very seriously in doubt whether \$100,000 will be.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is all you have estimated for.

Mr. SCOFIELD. At this time, because we do not want to ask for any more than we need, upon the supposition that the first six months does the greatest amount of printing.

The CHAIRMAN. These are all the items?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

SIGNAL-SERVICE BUREAU.

STATEMENT OF GEN. A. W. GREELY, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

General GREELY. Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to an error which was made in the explanatory remarks there on page 24, and that is that the word "military" ought to be "permanent" telegraph lines; that is to say, the commercial lines in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines are paid for out of the island fund, you know, and this ought to be "permanent" instead of "military."

The CHAIRMAN. That is so far as your signal service is concerned. For the outlying territories of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines—the Army collecting revenues in those respective countries—the disbursements are made for your service from those revenues to cover the permanent service as contradistinguished from the military service.

General GREELY. Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is temporary in its nature?

General GREELY. Yes, sir; that is the idea.

The CHAIRMAN. I may want to ask you about that a little further on. The first item that you submit is a deficiency for \$165,000?

General GREELY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation for this service for 1899 seems to have been \$378,000. For 1900 your estimate was \$47,900 and an appropriation accordingly?

General GREELY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That estimate, I take it, must have been made from the standpoint of law and order?

General GREELY. It was made by the Secretary of War. General Alger told me to make my estimate based on peace and I made it under my orders. He had an idea that the Philippine business would not amount to anything, as you all know.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Who gave the order?

General GREELY. General Alger, the Secretary of War, told me he wanted my estimate made on a peace basis.

The CHAIRMAN. And the subsequent operations of the Army in the Philippines—I suppose the Philippines are responsible substantially for this item?

General GREELY. Yes, sir. I had only \$47,500 and I have spent in the Philippines \$125,000 this year, and of course the bills are all hanging over me and are unpaid. To give the committee some idea of the work that is done out there, the Signal Corps is handling now 400,000 military messages to-day in the Island of Luzon; from 250,000 to 300,000 words a day are handled on that island by this corps, and when Lawton made his famous march around to the east through that country the Signal Corps followed for 125 miles and put a telegraph instrument beside him every night, and those operations are very expensive.

The CHAIRMAN. You pay the construction under such conditions of the telegraph lines from this appropriation?

General GREELY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As well as its maintenance?

General GREELY. Yes.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is there any fund collected to meet this?

General GREELY. There is not a cent collected. All we can do is military messages. It is all military. There are 2,000 miles of telegraph lines that came to the United States from Spain, but they have been all destroyed whenever the insurgents leave them. We have got possession now of about 600 miles, and they have about 1,200 miles in the southern end of the island.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is one for the construction of a balloon house and

administration and instruction building at the Signal Corps post at Fort Myer, Va., and you estimate \$18,500?

General GREELY. Those buildings are absolutely necessary for the efficient work of the service. The quartermaster says it does not fall within his province to build them.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you occupying there now?

General GREELY. For instruction we are occupying a most wretched and unsanitary wooden building which has been condemned and is to be torn down. I have stripped the country of telegraph operators. I have enlisted in the Signal Corps about 500 operators, and I can get no more, and they are calling on me from the Philippines every week or so for more operators, and the result is I recognize the fact and am trying to get the men. I enlist them from the ages of 21 to 25 and put them through a course of telegraphing and signaling and they are working there, and the conditions under which the work has been done there—if you gentlemen could see it you would wonder how it could be done—and we have to have a proper building for them. I have estimated the least possible amount consistent with the public necessities.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people are there in your school?

General GREELY. I have 73 men there and 20 men leave-to-morrow for the Philippines who have been trained in the last three or four months, and recruits come in two or three every week, and classes are started as soon as they come in. Now, the balloon equipment and electrical equipment which we have there, which has cost the Government a large amount of money, is all stored there and can not be utilized, and all this work in connection with wireless telegraphy, which is going to be of great value and importance to the Government in the end, we have not the facilities for doing that work at all. We are just barely doing what the Philippines demand and that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this \$18,500 is substantially one building, I take it.

General GREELY. It is one building, yes; and it is only by building the three together could we get it for this sum. An estimate was made that it would cost about \$24,000, but I said, by having all built together I thought we could get it for less, and we find we can get it done for \$18,500. We have barracks which the quartermaster has built which will be finished very shortly. There has been \$80,000 spent there in the last year and a half, and what can be spent from the Quartermaster-General's department under the general appropriation has been done, but he says he can not put up this building because it does not fall within his province.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people have you at Fort Myer all told?

General GREELY. I have 2 officers and 73 men.

The CHAIRMAN. How many has the War Department there otherwise?

General GREELY. I think they have now 400 men; that is, cavalry.

The CHAIRMAN. And no infantry there at all?

General GREELY. No. Our part of the place is entirely separate. It is on the reservation but separate from that.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of that post?

General GREELY. There are 900 acres in the whole lot, including the cemetery, and it has all been built over now; everything that can be built over has been built over as far as practicable.

The CHAIRMAN. You say they have 400 cavalrymen. How many more could be placed there?

General GREELY. I do not think any more could be put there because they have been putting up some extra buildings for the cavalry lately..

The CHAIRMAN. So it might be called a 400-men post?

General GREELY. Yes, sir; and my post is alongside of it—a detached post, and it is for 100 men.

The CHAIRMAN. The object of my asking the question, to be frank with you, is to try to ascertain whether, everything considered, there is enough room there, either under the quartermaster or under anybody else, for the 400 people and for your people?

General GREELY. Yes; I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had complete control the construction of this building would not be necessary; that is to say, suppose you were in private life and General Greely had to furnish the necessary room to care for 400 cavalrymen and to care for 75 or 100 signal-service people, would you put in \$18,000 for the construction of another building there?

General GREELY. I should certainly do so, because the other buildings would not do for this work. I have got \$15,000 worth of balloons, and in order to operate a balloon you have to have a house to put it in. When you inflate it you have to have a house so it can be cared for, otherwise the property goes entirely to pieces. And

then in the instruction building you have to have telegraph instruments and your tables and your opportunity for work and instruction. Now we have none such and there is no such building in the post. I certainly would do this if it was my own private property, and I believe that Mr. Cannon and Mr. Livingston know that I do not ask money from the committee that I have not thought was purely in the public interests.

The CHAIRMAN. Under existing conditions I would not feel inclined, as far as I am concerned, to recommend anything that might be desirable but not necessary at Fort Myer, because the troubles in the Philippines will go on and our duties in Cuba will go on, with all the accompanying expenditures, and while it is very desirable to have a very comfortable post at Fort Myer, doing all the work to be done, I would not do any more unless it was decidedly necessary.

General GREELY. I thought I had shown it was necessary. We have to train men to go to the Philippines. Telegraph operators are not going to leave a place where they are earning from \$75 to \$100 a month to go into the Army and go to the Philippines for \$20 a month, and we have to train the operators, so when my operators break down, as they are certain to break down, we have to replace them with other operators, and the enthusiasm of the war is over and it is becoming more and more difficult to get men of the requisite character and standing in the Signal Corps, and this building is absolutely necessary to train them in.

The CHAIRMAN. You enlist your men as operators and pay them \$20 a month?

General GREELY. They get \$17 a month and go up to \$20. We have got to provide in order to obtain a body of men to relieve these men if they break down, and the 300 men in the Philippines have been replaced inside of six months. Under the act of Congress all the volunteer soldiers had to be discharged, and we replaced those 300 men by 300 other men. Now, of those 300 men a certain percentage of them will be sick and a certain percentage of them will be coming back next year, and I have to have men to replace them. All experimental work has to be done and instruction work has to be done in the men's sleeping rooms.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the only place you have a school? There are no other places?

General GREELY. There are no other places now, but formerly we had instruction schools at Houston, Fort Logan, The Presidio, and Governors Island—four different points. There are none now, because I have no officers. All of the officers are out of the country. I have only three officers on duty in the United States outside of Fort Myer and Washington. They are all in the Philippines.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the cost of fitting these men for the field, per capita?

General GREELY. A young man comes in and serves about three months at the rate of \$17 a month; that is \$51. His clothes and rations cost about \$9 a month, which is \$27, and that would make \$78; and clothing for three months is about \$22 when he first comes in the service, which would make about \$100. I suppose all the expenses to the Government direct in that way are \$100 before he is worth anything to us.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It is cheaper than to hire a professional operator?

General GREELY. You could not hire them. We have tried that. We have hired men in Cuba for \$125 a month and given transportation down there and \$3 a day for subsistence, and all that sort of thing, and a man goes down there and at the end of a month or six weeks he resigns. I spent \$500 on a civilian operator in Cuba and only got one month's work out of him. It is much more economical to secure them by training them.

The CHAIRMAN. You enlist these men for how long?

General GREELY. For three years.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is for cable from Goshens Point, Connecticut, to Gardners Island, New York, \$18,296.

General GREELY. That is in connection with the recommendation of the Major-General and the Secretary of War, and is to restore communication between those islands which form a part of the military defenses of New York. There was a very light cable put in there at the beginning of the war that was turned over to me by the Engineer Department, but which was never worth anything and in a short time it went to pieces. It is only a river cable and it was not fit for the Sound, and if anything is done in regard to that item I would like to have the words inserted, "or other electric communication," because I think if this wireless telegraphy turns out as I hope it will, in a few months I hope to put in communication between those points at the expense of about one-fourth of the estimate here.

The CHAIRMAN. The object of this improvement is purely to render the service efficient in the event of war?

General GREELY. Yes, sir. It is a part of the work I have nothing to do with; it is a part of what is known as the fire control, which devolves upon me as Chief of the Signal Corps. I look to the connecting of the different fortifications around New

York and other cities electrically, so in case of trouble they may be operated efficiently.

The CHAIRMAN. It is in case of war?

General GREENLY. Yes.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. He has indicated different phraseology.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me this item might wait a little further experiment?

General GREENLY. Entirely satisfactory to me; it was put in on the recommendation of General Merritt and the Secretary of War, both of them, but I do not think the public interests would suffer if it was delayed, and I think that perhaps within a year I might establish communication there for one or two thousand dollars.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF GEN. A. E. BATES, PAYMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. Your total appropriation in the Regular Army bill for the year 1900 in round numbers seems to have been \$29,000,000.

General BATES. That is what you appropriated last year.

The CHAIRMAN. And for the current year, for the year 1899, it was \$62,000,000, almost?

General BATES. You appropriated last year for pay \$29,106,846.97. That is what you appropriated for the fiscal year 1900.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you submit a deficiency estimate, in the aggregate, of \$15,188,872.61?

General BATES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of that appropriation now?

General BATES. We have drawn, to the 2d of December, out of the Treasury \$18,926,556.12, and that leaves a balance in the Treasury of the appropriation of \$10,210,290.85 to continue until the 30th of next June.

The CHAIRMAN. When you say you have drawn out of the Treasury, you do not mean you have actually paid that amount, but that amount has been taken from the Treasury and put in the hands of the disbursing officers?

General BATES. No, Mr. Cannon. For instance, I make my requisitions on the Secretary of War and the corresponding warrant is issued on the Secretary of the Treasury for about two months ahead; that is for the pay of troops, and when I drew out on the 2d of December, my December warrants were not drawn, and this would probably pay for the balance of the warrants drawn for November and October and would carry the pay up to about the end of December, or probably the most of January.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the \$18,000,000?

General BATES. That is the amount already drawn out, \$18,000,000, and will probably settle all the accounts up to sometime in January and possibly to the end of January. Probably \$2,000,000 additional required, as shown by amounts actually drawn in December, 1899, to cover payments for January.

The CHAIRMAN. It pays probably to the 1st of February?

General BATES. Probably; yes. All of this is very tentative. We had no fixed things to go on, and the way I made out this deficiency estimate is this: Congress appropriated last year for the year 1899 on the basis of 65,000 men. Last spring we came down to 65,000 men, and then we took on another army, and the most of the time we have had 100,000 men and more than 100,000 men. The discharge of all of these men out at the Philippines and other places was very expensive. They got their travel home, which comes out of this appropriation, and now we have 100,000 men, 35,000 more than was provided for originally, so that it leaves a good deal of guess really in estimating it.

It can not be figured down at if you had so many thousand men, which makes a perfectly accurate estimate. In our estimate last year on the basis of 100,000 we estimated for \$47,198,076.80; that is, for pay of the Regular Army \$27,328,989.20, and for pay of volunteers \$19,869,147.60, and you made an appropriation of \$29,000,000 instead of \$47,000,000. The estimate of 1900, as near as we can figure, is \$55,430,909.22, of which you have already appropriated \$29,000,000, etc. That leaves a balance of \$26,000,000. Of the \$26,000,000 we have on hand \$10,000,000, leaving still to be appropriated \$16,000,000.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Where comes in the increase if you consumed but \$44,000,000?

General BATES. The estimate for 1901 is made on the basis of 100,000 men.

The CHAIRMAN. I will get you state it again, because my attention was attracted to something else. The appropriation of \$29,000,000 for the current year was expected to pay how many men?

General BATES. Sixty-five thousand; that was the appropriation which Congress provided for. We made an estimate on the basis of 100,000 men, and Congress said probably we would not have more than 65,000 and they cut it down to that.

The CHAIRMAN. You will average for this year, as near as you can tell, how many men—100,000?

General BATES. I should say so. You see, we ran up last spring—they were discharged down nearly—the Regular Army was not filled up, and we must have got down last spring to the neighborhood of 65,000 men. Now, we organized these new regiments and brought the Army up again, and I think it went up above 100,000 men. Then these volunteers came in and were paid off, and that reduced it down again to the present limit.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking now of this fiscal year, beginning with the 1st of July. You think there was a time when you had over 100,000 men?

General BATES. Hardly, perhaps, from the 1st of July, but it was about \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And you will average something near 100,000 men the whole fiscal year, and the \$29,000,000 was—

General BATES. That is what Congress appropriated for the whole Army last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$29,000,000 was on the supposition that the Army would not average but 65,000, when it does average substantially 100,000, and this deficiency estimate is upon the basis of 100,000 men?

General BATES. That is right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I call your attention to the regular army bill, which is as follows:

"All money hereinbefore appropriated, except the appropriation for mileage to officers authorized by law, shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army (Regular and Volunteer), and for that purpose constituted one fund."

In fact, this is being done?

General BATES. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary to repeat that language in this deficiency bill?

General BATES. Yes, sir; otherwise if you take, for instance, my estimate for the deficiency which I have gone through and analyzed as well as I could in order to show you how the sum is made up—otherwise I would have to take each of these appropriations and carry it on out in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you a question I ought to know, but perhaps I do not. Is it the duty of the quartermaster to furnish transportation?

General BATES. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It is leased and contracted for in some instances and again in point of fact the Government owns a considerable number of transports?

General BATES. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. When you speak of getting expenses paid for mileage, where transportation is furnished by the Government there is no mileage I take it?

General BATES. That is in regard to troops. It furnishes transportation for troops, transportation for officers traveling without troops, and transportation for enlisted men discharged is paid from this appropriation. Every man discharged, for instance, is entitled to a day's pay for every 20 miles he travels. That is paid by the Pay Department. He is also allowed 30 cents a day for subsistence, and that is also paid by the Pay Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose he has transportation—

General BATES. Then he gets the subsistence. For instance, a man is discharged at Manila and is brought over to San Francisco on a transport, and say he enlisted in New York. The paymaster in calculating his pay would pay so much back pay and so much subsistence from Manila to New York at 30 cents a day, and then he would pay a day's pay for every 20 miles traveled from San Francisco to New York or from the port where he landed.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the law does he pay these allowances where the Government in fact puts him on a transport of her own and brings him back?

General BATES. Not the allowance for transportation. For instance, the Government gives a transportation order; then that is handed to the man discharged, transportation furnished to such a point. That takes away the soldier's allowance for the day's pay for each 20 miles traveled, but his commutation of subsistence still remains.

The CHAIRMAN. His commutation of subsistence?

General BATES. He would still get that whether the Government gives him transportation or not. For instance, a man is discharged 1,000 miles from the post where he enlisted; under the law he is entitled to fifty days' pay at the highest rate when discharged and 30 cents a day for those fifty days.

The CHAIRMAN. On a Government transport does not the Government furnish him with rations?

General BATES. Not under those circumstances.

The CHAIRMAN. He furnishes his own rations?

General BATES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The same thing applies to officers?

General BATES. No; officers are not paid. Between the islands and the United States the officers are not paid anything except Government transportation, and they are allowed to pay their own expenses at \$1.50 a day to the boat.

The CHAIRMAN. If they be upon a Government transport, then, there is no allowance for travel?

General BATES. No. I was not here, but when the last appropriation bill was passed I do not think it was put in exactly as it was intended at the time; there was a word or two left out, and it fixed it in that way that officers traveling between the United States and the islands—oh, yes, I know what it was. Take, for instance, an officer stationed at San Juan and you order him to San Francisco, and if the order reads from San Juan to San Francisco the officer would be entitled to nothing but his transportation, and it would cut him off from all allowances. That was shown, and to overcome the injustice we now order an officer on the islands to a port in the United States. As an illustration, an officer ordered from San Juan or Puerto Rico to San Francisco would be ordered to proceed to New York and report to the Adjutant-General for orders. Then he would get the same allowance as an officer traveling in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know that I quite understand, and I am asking for my own information. Say an officer is under orders to proceed from Manila to the Presidio; if he gets upon the steamer and pays his fare, he gets his travel pay?

General BATES. That case is in dispute—whether he does or not.

The CHAIRMAN. He gets his allowance?

General BATES. If he comes on a transport.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose he comes on one of the Government transports?

General BATES. He does not get anything except his transportation, and he pays the ship \$1.50 a day for his board.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Government owns the ship?

General BATES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is deducted \$1.50 a day?

General BATES. He pays it in cash. If he fails to do it we collect it.

The CHAIRMAN. He gets an allowance for subsistence?

General BATES. No; an officer does not get an allowance for subsistence.

The CHAIRMAN. I have got him, in my supposed case, on a United States transport. He proceeds on that transport, owned by the Government and maintained and operated by the Government, from Manila to San Francisco. Now, he is not entitled under the law, as it is administered, to any allowance for travel?

General BATES. That is right; he does not get any. The old words in the mileage law years ago enunciated that very well: "Officers traveling under orders of a superior authority on vessels not owned or chartered by the United States."

The CHAIRMAN. I ought to have known this without asking. The case is as I supposed it was, but I wanted it cleared up in my mind.

General BATES. For instance, if you relieve an officer—Major McClure, paymaster at Manila, went out there first and he was relieved and ordered here a little while ago. If the order had been "Major McClure is relieved from duty as paymaster at Manila and ordered to report to the Paymaster-General at Washington," Major McClure could have come to San Francisco on a transport, as he did, paying his own board, and he could not have got anything except the transportation order. He would have had to pay all of his expenses to Washington and would have been out \$100 or \$150 to get home, and to avoid that he was ordered to proceed to San Francisco and report by wire to the Adjutant-General of the Army for instructions, and then when he gets there his journey is complete and he starts on a new journey, and the Adjutant-General orders him to proceed from San Francisco to Washington, D. C. He has an entirely new order, and he draws travel allowance out of that, the same as any other officer.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you. I find on galley 25, at the top of the page, two items here: "For 11 senior veterinary surgeons, \$16,500, and for 11 junior veterinary surgeons, \$9,900."

General BATES. It is not entirely new. I was out of the country last year, but I think in the reorganization last spring they made provision for these veterinary surgeons. Formerly we had but two veterinary surgeons in the service, one in the Tenth Cavalry and the other in the Ninth. None of the other regiments had them. But I am under the impression, without being able to speak from authority, that they provided last spring for senior and junior veterinary officers.

The CHAIRMAN. That is in the army bill.

General BATES. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the first time it has been specifically appropriated for or estimated for.

General BATES. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And your impression is that this estimate is in pursuance of the army bill that was enacted last session?

General BATES. I am as positive as I can be without going and getting the bill and referring to it.

The CHAIRMAN. We will verify that. If you will turn to page 26—I want to ask you in regard to this. Here is an item, "for additional 20 per cent increase on pay of enlisted men, \$4,524,715." There was no appropriation for the year 1900. My recollection is that the law provided that during the war there should be a 20 per cent increase.

General BATES. It did.

The CHAIRMAN. When the war closed and the treaty of peace was ratified that 20 per cent ceased?

General BATES. Yes; but when did the war close?

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you submit it here?

General BATES. For this reason—we might as well be frank about this—

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely.

General BATES. When did the war close? We started to cut this off on the proclamation of the President announcing that peace obtained between the United States and Spain. Just at the time that proclamation was read here we were calling out new volunteers besides holding a lot to service and putting others in, and under the law there was no authority for paying that 20 per cent, but you could not take two men and pay one man the 20 per cent and not pay the other. We went to the Comptroller and asked him, "Can we continue to pay this 20 per cent? Has the war closed? Here is a list of the casualties of yesterday's engagement; here are troops who were in Cuba fighting at Luzon," and the Comptroller took it under consideration and said that he did not like to say, but finally he gave us his opinion, and we have a little memorandum of the conversation, made at the time, authorizing us to go ahead and he would pass the accounts, and thus it went along until I came into the office.

This was in May. I took charge of the office on the 6th of June, and almost the first thing that attracted my attention was that. I asked what authority we were acting under, and I found that the payment of the 20 per cent increase was continued in this fashion. Thinking it best that the law should be followed, I appealed to the Attorney-General. It was by him taken up to the Cabinet. The result was that Mr. Griggs informed me that the President did not wish the question raised, and I was informed that we would have to go ahead and pay this and rely on Congress to continue it. I do not think there is any authority in the world for paying the 20 per cent increase after the time when you say we are at peace, but at that time if we said we were at peace that might have brought on international complications, and all those political questions came into it, and every time I said anything the President and everybody said, "Do not speak of it," and I have put it in this appropriation bill, and you will find it in my estimate for next year. Now, if Congress appropriates that it recognizes what we have done and it does not bring up the question of whether the war closed, or whether it is a rebellion, or what not.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is the law:

"That in time of war the pay proper of an enlisted man shall be increased 20 per centum over and above the rate of pay as fixed by law: *Provided*, That in war time no additional increased compensation shall be allowed to soldiers performing what is known as extra or special duty."

Then, in fact, since the proclamation of peace by the President, whether it was of the legal close of the war or not, there being in fact war or its equivalent to preserve order, to suppress insurrection in the Philippines, after consultation with the Comptroller your bureau has paid this 20 per cent to enlisted men over and above the rates of pay fixed by law?

General BATES. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are paying to-day that 20 per cent.

General BATES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate now of \$4,524,715 is to cover such payments of 20 per cent and to continue it for the remainder of this fiscal year, provided the conditions continue the same?

General BATES. That is exactly the fact, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If this appropriation is not made—

General BATES. Every paymaster who has paid out this money has got to come to Congress and get relief or get it as best he can.

The CHAIRMAN. Unless, of course, the Comptroller passes the accounts?

General BATES. Yes; and if they are held up against them, if the Comptroller should decide that the war closed, and under that paragraph you just read there was no authority for paying that 20 per cent after that date, every paymaster that paid a dollar would be individually responsible for the money he had paid out over and above the regular pay. I have had some correspondence in regard to it and I have just said "you pay it and do not say a word and do not talk about it. It is a matter that Congress has got to take up and decide or else we are all in trouble."

The CHAIRMAN. Every reason for the enactment of this law to operate during the war with Spain, so far as the country is concerned, and so far as the necessity is concerned, for the 20 per cent increase of pay that existed during that war exists as to the Army to-day?

General BATES. In a more marked degree.

The CHAIRMAN. And as near as you can ascertain this fiscal year for the Army this 20 per cent amounts to \$4,524,000?

General BATES. That is as near an estimate as we can possibly make.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What construction did the Attorney-General give to the language during the war?

General BATES. He came back to me with these words. I went to see him. Of course my channel of communication with Cabinet officers is through the Secretary of War, but I wrote an informal letter in the first place direct, and he sent for me and he said, "Do you not know you ought not to address me directly?" I told him "Yes; that I did not want to stir this matter up, but I did want to know what the law was." The Secretary then wrote him a letter stating what I thought about it, and it went to him, and he took it up to the Cabinet—no, he took my original letter. He consented to pass that over, and when he came back he said the President told him he thought "you understood this matter perfectly now." He said, "We can not raise this question." And I said that I was personally responsible for this business, because I was ordering the payment of money which was not provided under a strict construction of the statute; but the political conditions were such that it was death not to do it. It was right in the midst of the time we were trying to raise volunteers to relieve that army by another army, and to go and cut off one-sixth of the pay that they had been receiving was, of course, throwing a wet blanket over everything, besides raising these international questions that we did not want to raise.

The CHAIRMAN. When you speak of political conditions, you mean the economic conditions?

General BATES. I mean the actual conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. When you mean political you mean the policy of maintaining an army in the Philippines and of recruiting the army in the Philippines?

General BATES. The political conditions with reference to raising the army—

The CHAIRMAN. Not partisan conditions?

General BATES. Not in the least.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It seems to me he is justified.

The CHAIRMAN. I think so myself, but still—

General BATES. If you remember, all last spring there were people over on the other side of the water watching very closely every day and you could not tell what an acknowledgment of the kind on our part would have led to.

The CHAIRMAN. As it reads now it reads, in your estimate, "for additional 20 per cent increase on pay of enlisted men" so much.

General BATES. I will tell you what I would suggest there. Suppose you say "for the continued additional 20 per cent." That will show that Congress means to continue it.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have not paid this 20 per cent in fact except for the Philippine service?

General BATES. Yes; we have.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I understand that in Puerto Rico and Cuba you do not pay.

General BATES. Not since the proclamation of the President.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty per cent increase on pay of enlisted men in service in the Philippines?

General BATES. If you will. That covers all there is in this case, because there are no other people affected.

The CHAIRMAN. If you insert those words you will pay exactly as you are paying now, and if you do not insert the words you will pay exactly as you pay now?

General BATES. We are bound to; I would not dare stop.

The CHAIRMAN. If you do not insert those words could not an enlisted man in service in the United States and Puerto Rico go to the Court of Claims and collect that 20 per cent under this phraseology?

General BATES. I do not think so.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think he can under this.

General BATES. You think any soldier in the United States could?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think he could under this language.

The CHAIRMAN. That question occurred to me. In point of fact, if we make the appropriation in the terms used here you will disburse this to all soldiers in the army service as you have been disbursing it?

General BATES. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But the query arises in my mind—and also in the minds of these gentlemen, no doubt, under this general language—whether an enlisted man in the Army was really entitled to the 20 per cent under that?

General BATES. I do not know; that seems to be a pretty good point. Then why not make it say: "For the continuation of the increase on pay of the men in the Philippines." The reason I put this in is because I thought it would be sufficient, and it only required an appropriation to meet it in this way and give the Comptroller the authority, and he could say: "Congress meant this; we have got the extra appropriation and we will pass the accounts."

The CHAIRMAN. You have paid this 20 per cent from the time the enlisted man is loaded aboard a transport and starts, I suppose?

General BATES. Whenever his regiment is ordered. That point I have not looked into directly—the local paymaster would do that; but if I were paying under that law a regiment ordered to the Philippines, the moment the order was issued I should consider that as a part of the Philippine force.

The CHAIRMAN. I think, gentlemen, we have possibly gotten from General Bates what he knows about it. I do not know but what we had better call before us the Comptroller and see what he says as to the verbiage, as he has to finally pass the accounts of the appropriation.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. I think that would be a good suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose when you go back to your office you turn this estimate over in your mind and give it some further thought, and by Monday, making such inquiry as you think proper of the Judge-Advocate-General, of the Secretary of War, and after consultation with the Comptroller of the Treasury, that you present language covering this estimate that will enable you to pay this 20 per cent for the Philippine service.

General BATES. Yes, and to cover what we have paid.

The CHAIRMAN. I rather think it will cover what you have paid without any special mention, but there is no use having any doubt about it.

General BATES. If you will allow me, if you are going to have the Comptroller here he would do that. I know Mr. Tracewell, and if you like I will go right to him and present that subject to him and have that fixed and bring it here myself, and that will save sending for the Comptroller.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is well enough, and if we want to see the Comptroller he will be thinking about that and will be ready.

General BATES. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Taking these things into consideration, suppose you submit formally through the Secretary a letter, by Monday or Tuesday, covering these points.

General BATES. If I submit it to you in a letter you do not care about me coming here or bring it down?

The CHAIRMAN. No; I think not. The next item is for additional pay for increased rank when in command by competent authority, \$50,000.

General BATES. When war broke out with Spain officers were given rank according to the rank they had, and if a man was colonel of a regiment and he had three such regiments under his command, which would make a brigade, he would be entitled while exercising that command to the pay of a brigadier-general.

The Comptroller decided at that time that that law only affected the troops who were outside the country or troops massed or brought together with a view of taking them to the seat of war. For instance, the troops at Atlanta and Columbia, and troops serving on those forts on the seaboard which were liable to be attacked by the enemy, those he denominated as troops which came within the province of the act, but troops serving in the interior at Fort Riley or Fort Leavenworth were ruled out, so a major might be commanding a brigade and he would not be entitled to the extra pay for it.

The CHAIRMAN. You are under the impression that no expenditure is made for this purpose now?

General BATES. I am under the impression that at the present time it is not; but I will not say positively about that, because it might not come immediately to my notice, but I can find out. It is for what has been paid out; it is a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. There seems to have been no appropriation for it heretofore. In other words, you paid it under the law heretofore?

General BATES. Paid it under the law out of the general appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. As there never has been any specific appropriation for it and it was paid under the general law, why put it here?

General BATES. For the same reason that the other deficiencies have been itemized.

The CHAIRMAN. And cite me the statute under which this payment was authorized when you look it up and write me about it, the law being in force, and the necessity for making this legislation, for it amounts to legislation if the committee puts it in unless it is in pursuance of existing law. Just exhaust that subject for me.

General BATES. I will.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you touching another matter, and that is extra-duty pay. Has there been any extra-duty pay in the Philippine service?

General BATES. No; the 20 per cent increase takes the place of all that.

The CHAIRMAN. As a rule legislation which gives an increase of 20 per cent provides they should have no extra-duty pay, and that 20 per cent covers the whole pay?

General BATES. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What I wanted to get at was whether since the proclamation of peace there had been extra-duty pay as well as this 20 per cent, and that you do not know?

General BATES. No; there has not.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 6, 1900.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

House of Representatives.

SIR: In accordance with your request of to-day I have seen the Comptroller of the Treasury, and he has suggested that in the deficiency bill, which was under discussion by you to-day, page 11, to the clause "Additional 20 per cent increase on pay of enlisted men" there be added "from the 11th of April, 1899, until the close of the insurrections in our island possessions;" so that the clause will read: "Additional 20 per cent increase on pay of enlisted men from the 11th of April, 1899, until the close of the insurrections in our island possessions."

In this connection I wish to state that I made a mistake this morning in stating to the committee that this 20 per cent increase had only been paid to soldiers serving in the Philippines since the 11th of April, 1899, when, as a matter of fact, it has continued to be paid to all soldiers serving either within or without the United States, but it will be recommended that a distinction shall be made in the regular appropriation bill for another year between soldiers serving within and without the United States, and when that bill is under discussion I will be prepared to make that suggestion.

In regard to the payment of this 20 per cent increase since the 11th of April, 1899, I wish to state that on the 14th of April a communication was addressed to the Comptroller of the Treasury on this subject, copy of which is inclosed and marked A. To this the Comptroller objected to making an official response, but stated that until further notice he would settle all accounts paid on this basis, and would so instruct the Auditor for the War Department. (See Appendixes B, C, D, E, F.)

This correspondence was had during the administration of General Carey. On the 9th of June, being in charge of the Pay Department as Acting Paymaster-General, I took this matter up and at my request the Secretary of War addressed a communication (marked G) to the Attorney-General asking his opinion on the legality of these payments. The Attorney-General informed me, personally, that it was not considered desirable to raise these questions officially, but the President desired that the payments referred to should be continued until stopped by Executive order. Consequently the payments have continued up to this date. All the troops in the United States have been paid 20 per cent increase over their regular pay and are being so paid at this time. The clause in the deficiency bill of \$4,524,715 is the amount which we assume will be necessary to continue this pay to the same number of troops until the 30th of June, the end of this fiscal year.

I was also under the impression when before the committee this morning that the additional pay for increased rank when in command by competent authority, now paid to officers, had ceased and was not being paid. In that I was again in error, as officers so serving in the Philippines are paid the increased pay, and the officers are considered as serving in the Philippines from the time they are under orders to embark for those islands. I do not know exactly how many officers are now receiving this pay, nor do I know exactly the number that have been paid the increased pay, but the \$50,000 is estimated to be sufficient to make up the amount necessary to pay them to the 30th of June.

URGENT DEFICIENCIES.

Both this 20 per cent increase on pay of enlisted men and the additional pay for increase rank are based on the act of April 26, 1898.

Very respectfully,

A. E. BATES,
Paymaster-General, United States Army.

A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 14, 1899.

The COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Referring to section 6 of the act approved April 26, 1898 (30 Stat., 365), allowing to enlisted men 20 per cent increase of pay proper in time of war, I have the honor to request the earliest practicable decision on the following questions:

Does or does not the 20 per cent increase referred to above cease on and after April 10, 1899, the proclamation of peace by the President having been dated on April 11, 1899?

Does or does not the 20 per cent increase attaching to extra pay for honest and faithful service within or beyond the United States fall from the pay proper on discharges on and after April 11, 1899?

Or are troops still engaged in hostilities, as at present in the Philippines, entitled to the 20 per cent increase on pay proper and attachable to extra pay on discharge, entitled to both gratuities, up to date of muster out, and are all volunteers still to be mustered out and regulars yet to be discharged entitled to both gratuities up to dates of muster out and dates of discharge?

Very respectfully,

A. B. CAREY,
Paymaster-General, U. S. A.

B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 15, 1899.*

Comptroller asked withdrawal of question relative to 20 per cent increased pay and extra pay and payment including it to regulars and volunteers will be passed. The Comptroller will so advise the Auditor.

From personal interview with Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller Mitchell.

C. C. S.

C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 15, 1899.

The COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In view of the conversation Lieutenant-Colonel Sniffen had with you this afternoon, I have the honor to request a withdrawal of my letter of yesterday's date, asking decision on certain questions affecting the continuance of 20 per cent increased and extra pay, under the acts of April 26, 1898, and January 12 and March 3, 1899.

The following telegram has been sent to all chief paymasters within and beyond the limits of the United States:

"Neither 20 per cent nor extra pay affected by peace proclamation. Continue to pay. Inform paymasters.

"CAREY."

Very respectfully,

A. B. CAREY,
Paymaster-General, U. S. A.

D.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 17, 1899—1.30 p. m.

This question of paying 20 per cent was by me submitted to the Secretary of War, who directed that payment of 20 per cent increase, as provided in section 6, act April 26, 1898, General Orders, No. 29, 1898, be continued.

A. B. CAREY,
Paymaster-General U. S. A.

E.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1899.

Twenty per cent on pay and extra pay to regulars and volunteers should cease when all volunteers except those then engaged in hostilities shall have been mustered out of the service.

Personal interview of Colonel Sniffen and Mr. Manley with Auditor for War Department.

F.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, April 17, 1899.

The PAYMASTER-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with your request of the 15th instant, I herewith return unanswered your letter of the 14th instant asking a decision on a certain question affecting the continuance of 20 per cent increased and extra pay under the acts of April 26, 1898, January 12 and March 3, 1899.

Respectfully yours,

L. P. MITCHELL, Assistant Comptroller.

G.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 9, 1899.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following facts and to request your official decision on the questions involved:

FACTS.

By act of Congress approved April 26, 1898, section 6, all enlisted men, "in time of war" receive 20 per cent increase of pay over and above their regular pay.

Section 7, officers, "in time of war," serving with troops operating against an enemy, who shall exercise, under competent orders, a command above that pertaining to their grade, shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowances of the grade appropriate to the command so exercised.

By act of Congress approved January 12, 1899, section 1 (to take effect from date of approval), officers and enlisted men of Volunteers for honest and faithful service beyond the limits of the United States shall receive two months' extra pay upon discharge, and for same service within the limits of the United States one month's extra pay upon discharge.

By proclamation of the President, dated April 11, 1899, peace was declared to exist between the United States and Spain; but the bulk of the Regular Army and a considerable force of Volunteers were still held in service in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and in the latter place were, and are still, engaged in hostilities with an enemy.

On April 14, 1899, the Paymaster-General requested an official opinion from the Comptroller as to the effect of the President's proclamation on the law granting

20 per cent increase in time of war, whether the hostilities then existing in the Philippines did not create a condition which made it necessary to consider this as a time of war. (Copy of letter appended.)

April 15, in a personal interview with Colonel Sniffen, assistant to the Paymaster-General, the Comptroller requested a withdrawal of the Paymaster-General's letter of April 14, as he did not desire to give an opinion on the subject as embodying political questions and State policies in which he did not wish to be involved, but stated to Colonel Sniffen that the 20 per cent increased pay and the extra pay provided in section 6 of the act of April 26, 1898, and section 1 of the act of January 12, 1899, might continue to Regulars and Volunteers, and he would pass such accounts to the credit of the paymasters making them and would so advise the Auditor for the War Department.

In accordance with this understanding the Paymaster-General, on April 15, wired all chief paymasters within and beyond the limits of the United States as follows, viz: "Neither 20 per cent nor extra pay affected by peace proclamation. Continue to pay. Inform paymasters." And this action met the approval of this office.

In order to fix a limit to increased pay for the exercise of higher command, the Paymaster-General, on May 20, drew up the following memorandum, viz: "The Paymaster-General will rule: No increased pay for exercise of higher command since date of peace proclamation (April 11, 1899), except of officers serving in the Philippines or others in command of organized bodies ordered to embark for the Philippines to suppress hostilities there. See page 357, volume 5, part 2, Comptroller's Decisions, which states that disbursing officers are bound to take notice that it is a matter of public record whether service was rendered in time of war," and submitted it to the Auditor and Comptroller for an expression of their opinions as to the propriety of adopting it as a rule for the guidance of paymasters.

This rule was approved by the Auditor verbally, and the approval of the Comptroller informally requested. In reply to the request for his approval, the Comptroller replied by unofficial letter of June 2. (Copy hereto appended.) Without further authority this rule has been adopted by the Pay Department and accounts since May 20 have been settled accordingly.

QUESTIONS.

In your judgment, is the Paymaster-General authorized in considering the war in the Philippines as a sequence and continuation of the Spanish war, and that the benefits Congress had given to those engaged in that war should continue to them until the necessities which called them into service have expired?

Is he justified in authorizing the payment of 20 per cent increased pay for war service and extra pay provided for by act approved January 12, 1899, as he is now doing, on a verbal understanding with the Auditor for the War Department and the Comptroller of the Treasury?

Is the proposed rule of the Paymaster-General of May 20 (under which settlements are now made), viz: "No increased pay for exercise of higher command since date of peace proclamation (April 11, 1899), except to officers serving in the Philippines or others in command of organized bodies ordered to embark for the Philippines to suppress hostilities there," justified by a reasonable construction of the law? (See section 4 of act approved April 22, 1898.)

Very respectfully,

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF GEN. J. F. WESTON, COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

PURCHASE OF SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The aggregate appropriation for subsistence for the current fiscal year seems to have been \$9,752,621.09?

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit \$3,000,000 by way of deficiency for the current year?

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For 1901 you submit an estimate of \$11,112,242.75, so that, taking your appropriation for the current year plus the deficiency, it seems to be an excess of the estimate for the coming year. What have you expended for the first six months?

General WESTON. We took it for the first four months, and we made that a basis by a multiple of three as what we would require.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet you have not more men to subsist the last eight than the first four on the average?

General WESTON. The expenditure for the first four months was not only for the Army, but there were more expenditures outside—for Puerto Rico, for instance. We bought stores there, and we thought by using that with a multiple of three we would reach a figure that would be a little beyond what was necessary, actually, for the Army, but not very much. If you will take the Army, say at 100,000 men, at 25 cents for a ration—and here I will take occasion to say the prices of provisions have gone up very much from what they were last year, and, furthermore, a great deal of bacon of the 300 tons which go monthly to Manila from Chicago nearly 100 tons are going in very expensive packages, because of the conditions which exist, so they are tinned in three-quarter pound packages, and instead of paying 9 cents a pound for the dry bacon we pay 16, and in that way the price of the ration has gone up—but, coming back to the price of the ration, 25 cents for 100,000 men a day is \$2,500, for the month \$75,000, and for the year \$900,000. Now, we have in addition to that 5,000 employees belonging to the Quartermaster's Department and 1,500 employees of the Quartermaster's Department aboard ship alone, and some of these take as high as a dollar a day and some of them 30 cents a day, and those items added run it up.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you speak of civilian employees?

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are on transports, etc.?

General BATES. And with the Army; but that is not extraordinary, because it happens to come under my knowledge that Sherman's army on the way to Atlanta had 100,000 men and 35,000 employees, so the amount is not extraordinary at all.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand; and now you take your expenditures for the first four months of the fiscal year and you multiply that by three, and that exhausted the appropriation and renders a deficiency of \$3,000,000 necessary to meet the expenditure?

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think that will be enough?

General WESTON. I think so; I am very sure it will.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it take substantially that, or is it more than enough? My desire is, in recommending a provision to the House, to cover the deficiency for the balance of this fiscal year. Now, I do not want to recommend \$3,000,000 if \$2,000,000 is sufficient.

General WESTON. I understand that.

The CHAIRMAN. I am glad to hear you say \$3,000,000 will cover that, but if it is a half a million more than is necessary I should rather recommend \$2,500,000 than \$3,000,000.

General WESTON. If you will permit me to revise the figures, we will bring it down to a dot. The appropriation last year was short of what was called for by a great deal.

The CHAIRMAN. Taking everybody you have to deal with and subsist, if you say that \$3,000,000 will be required we want to recommend it. If, however, \$2,600,000 is enough we do not care about recommending the extra \$400,000. You ought to have enough, but if there is any error you had better have a slight surplus than a slight deficiency; and you rather think, from what you say, if I understand you aright, that you might revise this estimate and make it less.

General WESTON. Mr. De Caindry, do you think by going over the figures item by item it might come down?

Mr. DE CAINDRY. We might bring down the estimate of \$3,000,000 to some extent. To what extent I am unable to say offhand, and we might, by an itemized statement, carry it over this; but the whole business of subsisting an army, necessarily in the matter of expense, is a question of mere estimate, because the exigencies of the service in the various parts of the world now are such as to leave us largely at sea on anything like a rigid and accurate estimate of cost. There must be some little margin of safety which we must have. This estimate of \$3,000,000 and the method by which we arrive at that is exhibited at the foot of the estimate in the note. I do not know whether Mr. Cannon has given attention to that note. That is a rough and crude way by which we arrive at the deficiency. Whether we will get through by expending over existing appropriations \$3,000,000, or whether it will be \$2,600,000, as suggested here, or \$2,800,000, we can only tell when the end is reached, but with the best judgment that we were able to bring to bear upon the subject we estimate that \$3,000,000 will certainly carry us through, and of course any balance unexpended will revert to the Treasury and can be reappropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. Undoubtedly; and it is also true, I take it, that if this appropriation be a half a million or a million short you would go ahead and make that expenditure?

Mr. DE CAINDRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you could do that under the law?

Mr. DE CAINDRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want to drive you to do it, although I wanted to arrive at it as nearly as I could. What made me inquire at all about it is your appropriation for the current year plus the deficiency of \$3,000,000 amounts to \$1,600,000 more than your estimate for the subsistence of the Army for the coming fiscal year.

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And I was curious to know why there was a difference of more than \$1,600,000.

Mr. DE CAINDRY. There were a great many expenses precipitated upon the Department by the Cuban troops being mustered out; commutation was paid to them, etc., and that came out of the appropriation for this current year, and that has magnified to some extent the expenditure which the Department has been under the necessity of meeting during the early part of this fiscal year, during those four months. We anticipate there will be a continuation of these extraordinary expenses which we could not foresee at the time the estimate was formulated a year ago, and therefore we put in, as a factor of safety to avoid the necessity of coming back to you with a deficiency as to the expenses of this year, the additional \$3,000,000, with the full assurance that we will be able to keep within that amount, and if there be any surplus it will revert.

Now, in respect to the estimate for 1901. That estimate, if you will take particular notice, is computed on a pretty accurate statement, person by person almost, that the expenses of the subsistence department will come to. We have gone to the extent of figuring that estimate out as nearly as we can, and that, of course, like every other appropriation for subsistence of an army, is a variable amount, but we think we can get on the next year with \$11,000,000, and the expenses in connection with the administration of the Army we anticipate will not be so great after things come down to a groove somewhat. You know how it is to start a new enterprise or a new undertaking, that it is always expensive and that it is less expensive the succeeding years, and on that account the estimate for 1901 is less than the estimate we ask for the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. When you go back to your office will you overhaul this estimate, and if you should be clear that this estimate of \$3,000,000 could be reduced and still the reduced amount would cover the service for the balance of the fiscal year will you write us by Monday or Tuesday?

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If, however, it would seem that this is the best estimate you can make, write us accordingly.

General WESTON. I will do that.

EXTRA-DUTY PAY.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you in this connection to turn to the center of page 27 in the galley, where you will find the words "for extra pay to enlisted men employed on extra duty in the Subsistence Department for periods of not less than ten days at the rates fixed by law." Now that is the extra-duty pay as it has been heretofore in the Army before the period of the war with Spain?

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you now paying the Army extra-duty pay on service in the United States?

General WESTON. No; we are not paying any in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you paying any extra pay in the Philippines? I am not now speaking of the 20 per cent increase.

General WESTON. That I do not know; I do not know of any.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see how you could, really. If it is a state of war, and they get the 20 per cent increase of pay, it seems to me clearly they could not get the extra-duty pay.

General WESTON. I can answer right here that it can not be the case, because the commanding-general would not permit it; they are not worked that way. The Army is being used for military purposes and the work is being done by civilian employees there.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You have evidently got some soldiers enlisted doing extra duty, for I know of one who is writing to me to have him discharged who is working on extra-duty pay in the adjutant-general's office in Manila beside men who are getting much more money—\$100 and \$150 a month—and he wants to be discharged so he can get the \$150 a month.

General WESTON. A proper ambition. But I am pretty well satisfied and I am

quite sure the Commanding General will not do it. There might be some detailed to the Adjutant-General's Office. It is a pretty close corporation. If I asked for half a dozen men to unload a ship I could not get them.

The CHAIRMAN. Unless you are absolutely certain about it, suppose you inquire and see whether in your bureau anything is being paid for extra-duty pay to enlisted men anywhere at this time, either in Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, or on service in the United States proper.

General WESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know about the Quartermaster-General or the Adjutant-General?

General WESTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore I confine it to the Subsistence Department, and if there is, will you please state it in a letter to us by Monday or Tuesday?

General WESTON. I will.

The CHAIRMAN. I expect you are paying in some portions of the service.

General WESTON. I only speak by inference, as I do not think they will permit it.

Mr. DE CAINDRY. You remember, in the legislation last year, the allowance of extra-duty pay to enlisted men detailed for duty in the various departments was prohibited by law during the war, and you introduce one or two questions in your examination to-day the answers to which hang upon the question of whether there is war yet. I believe the general policy of the Department really is to consider comprehensively there is a state of war existing, and all these allowances which are prohibited during a state of war must remain in abeyance until the war is over. At the same time, assuming that is the theory, the war may be closed at any time and just the moment under the law when a state of peace arises then will come into operation the allowances of this extra-duty pay of various kinds. In submitting our estimate for the Subsistence Department, and doubtless the same rule applies to the other departments which pay extra-duty pay, we must look to the time when the war will close, and just as quick as the war closes we begin to pay extra-duty pay to the men. If you make the appropriation in terms to enable us to do so the commanding officer will be in a position to detail them. We may be called upon to pay it before the fiscal year expires for which we ask the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. And then when you give me the information on whether the Subsistence Department or Bureau is paying them this fiscal year anything anywhere for extra-duty pay you will have covered the ground in the statement you have made.

Mr. DE CAINDRY. Yes, sir; and I think I can foreshadow the answer that I am sure there is none made under the general policy of the War Department on the theory that war is still existing.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we change this estimate "for extra pay to enlisted men employed on extra duty in the Subsistence Department for a period of not less than ten days" and insert "when authorized by law at rates fixed by law?"

Mr. DE CAINDRY. Allow me to suggest in that connection, if you put a restriction in there to prevent the allowance of extra-duty pay independently of when the war ceases, when the department shall determine when the war is closed we would have to come back to Congress under the phraseology you use; but just as quick as war has ceased the old law that is in vigor comes into operation and the regulations under it, and thereupon extra-duty pay would be allowed and we would not have to come back to Congress for specific legislation to overcome the phraseology you put in here.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I understand from what you have said that the Comptroller held that, notwithstanding the appropriation in terms for extra-duty pay has been heretofore made under the law giving an increase of 20 per cent to enlisted men during the war, nothing could be paid for extra-duty pay during the existence of the war?

Mr. DE CAINDRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you further, how are payments made for extra-duty pay? I mean by that question to ask you specifically whether the soldier is entitled to extra-duty pay as a matter of right who performs extra duty or only entitled to such extra-duty pay when ordered by his commanding officer?

Mr. DE CAINDRY. He is only entitled to extra-duty pay when he is put upon what is technically known as extra duty by authority of the commanding officer, and is entitled to pay only in pursuance of the law which gives him that right. During the period when the law ceases—that right would be withdrawn from him—he has not that right; and that right would revive instantly upon the law being executed which deprived him of it, his right would be perfect upon detail being made by his commanding officer. It would be a right vested in the man to his extra-duty pay, and the only point in this whole business is, When has that limitation of the law upon the payment of extra-duty pay to an enlisted man expired? Has it expired? The War Department, as I understand, says it has not yet expired, and by reason of the

law the extra-duty pay can not be paid. When the war is over, whenever we establish judicially or by Executive authority determine, then will the right of the enlisted man at once revive.

The CHAIRMAN. When he performs extra duty he would be then entitled under the law—

Mr. DE CAINDRY. And detailed for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The detail for the purpose of that duty entitles him to the compensation?

Mr. DE CAINDRY. That is it, sir.

General WESTON. Not without an order is issued.

Mr. DE CAINDRY. If you have a copy of the Revised Statutes I will show you the paragraph of the law upon the subject. It is authorized by the Revised Statutes.

General WESTON. That is the way in which the paying officer accounts on his abstract now—

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. If a soldier can not draw his extra 20 per cent by reason of not being engaged in actual warfare, why is he not entitled to his extra-duty pay?

Mr. DE CAINDRY. It is a question which addresses itself to the legislator rather than the executive officer. I understood at the time the law was passed it was in consideration of the fact the pay of enlisted men for the period of war with Spain was increased 20 per cent by way of an emolument included this matter and extra-duty pay was prohibited. And it was in consideration of receiving the 20 per cent that men were not allowed the extra-duty pay, and they do not now get the extra-duty pay because of the construction that war is not yet over.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. In other words, Congress did not intend to give extra-duty pay in addition to the other, and you have got it exactly right.

Mr. DE CAINDRY. Yes.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And when the 20 per cent excess pay is withdrawn, when that period comes, then we will pay the other?

Mr. DE CAINDRY. Yes, sir; as soon as the 20 per cent goes out of existence.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I suppose you know it is being paid, though.

Mr. DE CAINDRY. I have understood it was being paid in the Philippines, but I can not speak for the Pay Department.

General WESTON. I still do not see, if a man is detailed by order to perform laboring work, why he is not entitled to extra pay, myself. The 20 per cent is for soldiering and the extra pay is for laboring.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I suppose Congress thought laboring was easier than soldiering.

General WESTON. It is not.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, January 8, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON, M. C.,

Chairman Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with your verbal request at the committee room on January 6, I have the honor to state that I have gone over the matter of the deficiency estimate for subsistence of the Army, embodied in House Document No. 199, current session, and have looked over the whole ground, and in the light of conditions existing this day have caused a revised estimate to be made, the basis of which is as follows:

State of the appropriation December 1, 1899.

The appropriation for subsistence of the Army for the fiscal year 1900

was \$9,752,621.09

Up to November 30, 1899, there had been drawn from

the Treasury of this appropriation \$6,923,338.44

There had been returned to the Treasury up to that

time as money unexpended 365,949.56

Making the net amount drawn up to November	
30, 1899 6,557,388.88	

And leaving available in the Treasury December 1, 1899 3,195,232.21

There were on hand with disbursing officers on December 1, 1899,
unexpended balances amounting to about 1,550,000.00

Making the total remainder of funds available on hand and in	
the Treasury December 1, 1899 4,745,232.21	

State of the appropriation January 1, 1900.

The total available balance on hand and in the Treasury on December 1, 1899, was as above	\$4,745,232.21
The accounts current of disbursing officers for the month of December, 1899, have not yet reached this office. In their absence only a guess can be made as to the aggregate amount which they disbursed during December. This amount is estimated to have been about	1,200,000.00

Leaving available on hand and in the Treasury January 1, 1900. 3,545,232.21

Of this sum, the balance in the Treasury January 4, 1900, is known to have been \$2,366,223.19, which would leave the remainder, \$1,179,009.02 as the probable balance in the hands of disbursing officers on that date.

Probable deficiency.—It will thus be seen that between July 1, 1899, and December 31, 1899, the amount expended from the appropriation of \$9,752,621.09 was (according to the actual figures and the best judgment where figures are not available) the difference between that sum and \$3,545,232.21, or \$6,207,388.88. For the six months, therefore, the expenditures have been at the rate of about \$1,034,564.81 $\frac{1}{2}$ per month, or \$12,414,777.76 for the twelve months of the fiscal year. The difference between this sum and the amount appropriated, \$9,752,621.09, ought to represent, approximately, the deficiency for the year, viz., \$2,662,156.67.

But in a matter which is so largely based on conjecture, the appropriation to meet the deficiency should not be limited to a sum expressed in odd hundreds and thousands of dollars and a precise expression of the number of cents that will be needed. From the world-wide dispersion of the funds of the appropriation toward the close of the fiscal year, it is impossible to gather up from the disbursing officers in the Philippines, the islands of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Cuba the remnants of the unexpended appropriation in their possession and to their credit in depositories and with financial agents in time to make prompt payments for purchases of subsistence supplies made near the close of the year in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and other places in this country; and a sufficient appropriation should be made to enable the Subsistence Department to make prompt payment to public creditors at home, and not leave them to be victims of delay consequent upon the necessary governmental dispersion of the funds from which they should be paid. I urgently recommend, therefore, that the Appropriations Committee increase the amount of deficiency to be appropriated for the subsistence of the Army for the fiscal year 1900 from \$3,000,000, as asked for in House Document No. 199, to \$4,000,000.

Extra-duty pay.—For the information of the committee, and as a compliance with their request, I beg to refer you to the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of May 18, 1898, in IV Decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, page 634, and to the inclosed copy of General Orders, No. 77, Headquarters of the Army, 1898, concerning extra or special duty pay. Attention is also invited to paragraphs 555, 556, 557, and 558 of Davis's Military Laws of the United States, pages 197 and 198. I have also to state that extra-duty pay is not now being paid to enlisted men detailed to duty in the Subsistence Department.

Very respectfully,

J. F. WESTON,
Acting Commissary-General of Subsistence.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 77. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 23, 1898.

I. The following order of the Secretary of War is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The commander of a volunteer regiment will appoint the adjutant and the quartermaster thereof, and will report such appointments, at once, when made, to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Such appointments will not be antedated, and the officers appointed will be entitled to the pay pertaining thereto from the date they assume their duties under such appointment, respectively. Paragraph 233 of the Regulations is modified accordingly in respect to volunteer regiments mustered into the service of the United States.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War the following syllabus of the opinion of the Comptroller of the Treasury relative to extra or special duty pay is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The act of Congress approved April 26, 1898, increased the pay proper of all enlisted men in war time, and then provided that it should not be further increased

by what is known as extra pay for extra or special duty, thus cutting off the extra-duty pay of all soldiers, no matter where they may be employed.

The act of May 4, 1898, making an appropriation for extra-duty pay for certain enlisted men in the Quartermaster's Department, does not authorize their pay for extra duty in war time, and therefore the appropriation for extra-duty pay in said act can not be used for extra or special duty during such time.

After the war ceases, should it cease before the time in which the appropriation shall continue available, to wit, January 1, 1899, it will then, and then only, be available for the payment of extra-duty pay for such extra duty as may be performed after the war ceases.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War the following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

225a. No ensign, pennon, streamer, or other banner of any kind, other than the flags, colors, standards, pennants, and guidons prescribed by the Army Regulations will be used by the Army, or by any regiment or other organization thereof.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

* QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF GEN. M. I. LUDINGTON, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

REGULAR SUPPLIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The item of regular supplies for the current year is \$7,200,000 and you submit a deficiency estimate of \$1,500,000?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; that is based upon our requirements for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got your expenditures for the first half of the present fiscal year?

General LUDINGTON. The expenditure for the first four months was about \$2,086,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And you multiply that by 3, do you?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that gives you the aggregate?

General LUDINGTON. Since the first four months expired the number of animals has been largely increased. We are buying horses and sending them over to the Philippines. This appropriation provides for forage for animals, etc. Our demands are greater, in proportion, than the first four months.

The CHAIRMAN. They would have to be, because there was appropriated \$7,200,000, and you only expended the first four months at the rate of \$2,086,000.

General LUDINGTON. We bought since the 1st of July 4,000 horses, and our expenses will be proportionately larger than for the four months, which is hardly a fair criterion.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to get was the basis upon which you calculated the deficiency, as near as you can.

General LUDINGTON. This is the idea. We took the first four months and multiplied by three and added a reasonable amount for contingencies, knowing we had more animals than before.

The CHAIRMAN. You expended \$2,086,000 for the first third of the fiscal year?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And on that basis you multiply that by 3 for the whole fiscal year and that would make \$6,000,000, which would still leave you almost \$1,000,000 within the original appropriation.

General LUDINGTON. Yes; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you arrive at the expenditure that would cover that million within the current appropriation, and, adding to it a million and a half more, that would be two and a half millions?

General LUDINGTON. This \$7,200,000 was asked for on the basis of 65,000 men, and we asked for \$14,000,000, but it was cut down to \$7,200,000. Congress did that.

The CHAIRMAN. For regular supplies?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; for regular supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to get at is this—the committee now has the disposition to recommend all that is requisite for the service—but we want to know, in a general way, how you get at this estimate.

General LUDINGTON. Well, the conditions are very different from what they were the first four months. Our Army has been increased to 100,000 men.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, I understand this estimate of \$7,200,000 for regular supplies was made upon the basis of caring for an army of 65,000 men?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. We estimated for \$14,000,000 when before the committee, and they wanted to know, and I think we made out a memorandum of what we could get along with 65,000 men, and it was reduced then to \$7,200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. On the basis of caring for 65,000 men?

General LUDINGTON. Yes.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Your estimate of \$14,000,000 was made on the basis of 100,000 men?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; we were instructed to prepare our estimates that way originally, because there was a bill before Congress to increase the Regular Army to 100,000 men; but it did not pass, you know.

The CHAIRMAN. That would hardly explain, for you now have 100,000 men; will your Army average 100,000 men, taking it for the whole twelve months?

General LUDINGTON. Say, for eight or nine months. These volunteers were recruited in July and others in September and some of them in October; we just got the last regiment off to Manila this week. I do not know we will want exactly that much money, but I want to be on the safe side, and it seems to be reasonable.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want to recommend \$1,500,000 for supplies if a million will meet the expenditure, or three-quarters of a million, or if \$1,500,000 is not enough it ought to be increased to \$2,000,000. I know in the nature of things you can not tell to a dollar, or probably \$50,000, but I wanted to make just enough inquiry to answer questions that somebody may ask me. You have 100,000 men and only spent \$2,086,000 for the first four months. Why do you recommend \$1,500,000 when for the first four months you only expended at the rate of \$6,258,000?

General LUDINGTON. The explanation I could make would be that our Army has been increased 35,000 men since those four months, and, as I have told you, the number of animals is largely increased to be supplied with forage over in the Philippines, and that is a pretty serious and expensive problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include the purchase of animals?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; just the feeding of all animals.

The CHAIRMAN. Forage, etc.—in other words, regular supplies?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I say, it seems to me that if \$7,200,000 is appropriated for on the basis of 65,000 men now, you have not got your estimate high enough on the basis of 100,000 men.

General LUDINGTON. We had a balance left on the 1st of November of \$5,113,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Unexpended, then, on the 1st of November was \$5,113,000. Was that \$5,000,000 a free balance?

General LUDINGTON. That was undrawn in the Treasury. Of course, there may have been a great many outstanding accounts against that. We never can tell exactly what the outstanding accounts are, but that is the amount we had in the Treasury at the time we had drawn out the \$2,086,000.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. That does not necessarily show what was expended?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir, of course not; but we try to settle up every month. Now, Mr. Chairman, suppose we cut that down some.

The CHAIRMAN. No, I do not want to cut it down at all in fact, unless it ought to be cut down. What I want to get at is this: It seems to me it ought to be increased rather than cut down, if you are correct in your impression that this \$7,200,000 appropriated in the Regular Army bill was for regular supplies for 65,000 men. Now, when you increase that 65,000 men to 100,000 men you would have to have one-third more, in round numbers. With that added to the \$7,000,000 you would have to have \$10,000,000, whereas you submit \$1,500,000 as a deficiency. It seems to me that that \$7,200,000 could not have been made on the basis of supplies for 65,000 men. I am inclined to think you are in error about that.

General LUDINGTON. Well, the committee here cut it down.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the Committee on Military Affairs which made the Regular Army bill, but you say your estimate for regular supplies was \$14,000,000. That must have been for 100,000 men. Now, you have 100,000 men and your estimate is only \$8,700,000.

General LUDINGTON. It is large enough, plenty large, and possibly you could cut it down, because we are going upon the best data we can get and want to be sure to have enough. If we do not need it we will not use it; that is all. No fellow can find out what is going to happen.

The CHAIRMAN. Make a memorandum, and when you go back to your office reexamine this estimate for regular supplies and state to us upon reexamination whether you desire to modify this estimate, and if so, whether it ought to be increased or decreased.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If I make the calculation aright for 100,000 men it would cost \$14,000,000, and for 65,000 it would cost \$9,600,000, so that this estimate of \$9,264,000 is pretty close if we give the \$1,500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. No; he is under in his estimate.

General LUDINGTON. I think your request is a very wise one, and I will do that because I am not sure about it. I am not sure about what our estimate was based upon.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you look into that, and after looking into it just write us a short letter stating what it was based upon and what you now recommend, being sure, according to your best estimates, you have enough to carry you through for the regular supplies.

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; I will do so. I want to be on the safe side, because if we do not need it we do not spend it. General supplies turned back into the Treasury, \$2,300,000. We did not need it and did not use it.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 8, 1900.

Hon. Jos. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of the 6th instant, I have the honor to inform you that, having carefully considered the question of probable deficiency under regular supplies for 1900, I am of the opinion that the \$1,500,000 asked for on estimate submitted November 28, 1899, may be reduced to \$750,000. This reduction would appear to be practicable for the reason that results have shown that the expenses for the various supplies purchased from this appropriation for the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Alaska will be less than was anticipated.

Very respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

EXTRA-DUTY PAY.

The CHAIRMAN. At the top of page 30 I find the following language under the head of incidental expenses: "Extra pay to soldiers employed on extra duty under direction of the Quartermaster's Department," etc. Are you paying any extra-duty pay now?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you paid any this current fiscal year?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; we have paid none since the war began.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether in outlying Territories, the Philippines, or in the United States proper?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; because there was a decision that the 20 per cent increase cut that off. They can not be paid.

The CHAIRMAN. The 20 per cent increase, you understood, is being paid in the Philippines?

General LUDINGTON. I understand it is being paid everywhere; that is my understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. The Paymaster-General thinks not. He thinks it is being paid nowhere except in the Philippines.

General LUDINGTON. If it is not paid in the States, then they ought to have the extra-duty pay.

The CHAIRMAN. Anyway, you are not paying the extra-duty pay?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And notwithstanding the fact in the regular army bill this language just read was inserted for the current year?

General LUDINGTON. We have paid no extra-duty pay unless it has been paid in some case by error.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they detailed for extra duty now?

General LUDINGTON. I suppose it is not called extra-duty pay. I suppose they are detailed on extra duty, but we have paid them no extra pay in the Quartermaster's Department, where they used to be entitled to it.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. For incidental expenses your estimate for 1901 is \$2,400,000. Your appropriation the current year is \$2,400,000, and you submit a deficiency estimate of \$600,000. What were your expenditures for the first four months?

General LUDINGTON. Eight hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. That is at the rate of \$2,634,000. If the deficiency is given the appropriation will be at the rate of \$3,000,000, and your expenditures were, at the rate as shown by the first four months, \$2,634,000. Could you suggest a decrease of that item?

General LUDINGTON. Well, Mr. Chairman, you can cut that down \$100,000; but it is not too much.

The CHAIRMAN. If you are going to need it I do not want to cut it.

General LUDINGTON. If I did not think so I would not ask for it.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not want great amounts covered back into the Treasury. In other words, while we want to give all that is sufficient, we do not want an appropriation made that will turn back a considerable surplus into the Treasury, because that figures in the aggregate of the appropriations.

General LUDINGTON. Exactly. I suggest, however, that you cut that down to \$500,000, and I recommend that you do that.

The CHAIRMAN. You advise us to put that at \$500,000?

General LUDINGTON. One of the large items of expense now is telegraphing, cabling. Those expenses are enormous, and I expect it costs \$750 a day nearly in the War Department for cabling. It is \$2.25 a word for all these reports from Otis giving the deaths of these people, and that has to be paid for out of this appropriation.

HORSES FOR CAVALRY, ETC.

THE CHAIRMAN. Now you ask for the purchase of horses, etc., and your estimate for 1901 is \$750,000; your appropriation for the current year is \$750,000, and you submit \$250,000 by way of a deficiency. What are you expending the first four months?

General LUDINGTON. Not very much the first four months, \$296,000, but we have been spending heavily since then.

The CHAIRMAN. You expended the first four months at the rate of \$788,000.

General LUDINGTON. We have spent largely since that time.

The CHAIRMAN. You bought a great many horses?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; I am buying 1,500 horses now, and we want more still.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are for use in the Philippines?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; they are knocking them out pretty fast, and I have to be on the safe side there. I do not know what they will require from time to time, and I do not think it is wise—

The CHAIRMAN. Do not think it wise to decrease that?

General LUDINGTON. No; I do not think it is.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What class of horses are you buying?

General LUDINGTON. Now we are buying them on the Pacific coast, Oregon, Idaho, and California. We ask for a little smaller horse than our full specifications for cavalry horses.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The reason I was asking was I was satisfied your specifications were all wrong for that service out there.

General LUDINGTON. We are buying those horses at a very reasonable rate. We are getting them—I think the last purchase was \$65 or \$70.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you get many from Wyoming?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; but we do not have to go that far, for we want to save the cost of transportation if we can as long as we can get them out there at these low rates, and we have been confining our purchases lately altogether to that country there.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 9, 1900.

Hon. Jos. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of letter received from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army asking that the words "and Signal Corps" be inserted hereafter in the acts making appropriations for purchase of horses for cavalry and artillery after the words "Hospital Corps," and respectfully invite attention to my memorandum herewith.

Compliance with the request of General Greely would seem to be proper.

Respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL OFFICE,
Washington, January 2, 1900.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. A.

SIR: It is noted that in the deficiency estimates (Doc. 199, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session) for cavalry and artillery, while providing for Indian scouts and Hospital Corps, omits mentioning the Signal Corps.

The appropriations of this corps do not look to the purchase of horses or other means of transportation, and if this paragraph is construed as forbidding the Signal Corps of the use of the horses in the performance of its duties, which, in many cases, are those of mounted men, I respectfully ask that you have "and Signal Corps" inserted after "Hospital Corps."

It is noted that there is a similar omission on page 24 of the advance copy of the bill making appropriations for the Regular and Volunteer Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Very respectfully,

A. W. GREELY,
Brigadier-General, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

Memorandum.

By Army Regulations 1547 the Quartermaster's Department appears to be required to issue to the Signal Corps such supplies as may be necessary for its equipment on proper requisition. During active hostilities last year this Department, on approval of the Secretary of War, supplied the Signal Corps with horses.

The language of the appropriation act providing for the purchase of horses might properly be modified as suggested by the Chief Signal Officer.

The insertion by Congress of the words "and Signal Corps" in the appropriation acts will preclude the possibility of objections by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

The appropriation will then read, "For the purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry and members of the Hospital Corps (and Signal Corps) in field campaigns as may be required to be mounted, and the expenses incident thereto."

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is barracks and quarters. Your estimate for 1901 is \$3,000,000, and the appropriation for the current year is \$3,000,000, and you submit \$1,000,000 deficiency. What did you expend for the first four months there?

General LUDINGTON. \$1,074,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I apprehend you will expend the last eight months more in proportion than the first four months?

General LUDINGTON. It seems to me because we have to take care of the army in the Philippines. So far they have been in the field mostly, but when we come to provide any sort of structural shelter—

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to ask you touching this appropriation is—you ask \$1,000,000 deficiency, making a total appropriation of \$4,000,000—whether that deficiency is necessary by increase of the service in the Philippines or whether it is in whole or in part for use in connection with barracks and quarters in the United States?

General LUDINGTON. We start out on the basis of requiring a larger part of it for sheltering our troops abroad. In Puerto Rico, for instance, we spent a good deal of money; we spent a good deal in Cuba, and we believe we will have to spend a great deal in the Philippines, and the same appropriation is applicable to buildings in the United States where it is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have it not at your fingers' end I wish you would consider this item when you go back to your office and give us information touching this item; what amount was expended from this item during the current fiscal year for barracks and quarters, if any, in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii, and how much is estimated will be expended of this \$4,000,000 in the places designated?

General LUDINGTON. Well, I can say right there since last summer all the construction in Cuba has been paid for from the island fund, but the large expenditures were made up to the time that order was issued along in the summer sometime, perhaps August.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there was not much expenditure from this in Cuba or Puerto Rico either?

General LUDINGTON. Not in Cuba, but in Puerto Rico, because we had that great storm which blew everything down.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you expending much at Hawaii?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; not much. The expenses have not been very large there, but we have been sending over to the Philippines a good deal of material and they are calling for it still.

The CHAIRMAN. I should think the expenditures would have to be large, especially in the Philippines, as long as the war lasts, and would of course as long as the military government is maintained in the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Cuba, and I suppose the most of the expenditure, when you get to peace all around, would come from revenues collected by the army in the respective places; but what I want to do is to be sure to recommend enough, so far as this committee is concerned, to meet the wants of the army in the field, but I do not want to recommend enough to do anything more than barely maintain the posts in the country.

General LUDINGTON. We have got to do more than that in regard to our seacoast posts; we have to build them.

The CHAIRMAN. But that comes from another appropriation?

General LUDINGTON. That comes from what we call the military post fund in the sundry civil bill; but I want to ask you, Mr. Chairman, under this \$1,000,000 which is ample, possibly more than we want, but I will say it is ample, as I go on the principle of asking for enough—I would rather have too much than too little.

It is extremely important that this Department be put in position to enable it to acquire building sites in connection with a considerable number of the new seacoast fortifications along the Atlantic, Mexican Gulf, and Pacific coasts to provide adequate and proper shelter for the necessary garrisons to keep the very expensive armament at these points in proper condition for service. Hitherto only small appropriations have been made for this purpose, but in the estimates for the current fiscal year, under the head of military posts, there was included something like \$500,000 for this purpose. This money, if appropriated, will not, however, be available until after the 1st of July next.

There are several projects under consideration now for the acquisition of land, notably at Charleston, S. C., where the garrison has been for two years past living in very inadequate and uncomfortable rented buildings, this having been necessary because the Government owned no land on which to construct proper buildings for the troops. There are other places in the same condition, but this is cited as probably the most important for immediate consideration. It is hoped that arrangements may be made so that the United States can obtain title to the necessary land at this point within the next few months, provided an adequate appropriation is available.

These appropriations have heretofore been made in the bill providing for the sundry civil expenses of the Government, but in order that the ground, if practicable, may be acquired at an earlier date and the absolutely necessary shelter for troops be provided, it is requested that of the \$1,000,000 asked for barracks and quarters under this deficiency bill not exceeding \$250,000 thereof be made available for the purchase of suitable building sites required for the erection of barracks, quarters, and other necessary buildings for garrisons in connection with the project adopted for seacoast defenses.

The attention of your committee is respectfully invited to the fact that in the early spring it will, in all probability, be necessary to provide shelter for a considerable increase in the troops now occupying the Territory of Alaska.

Now, last year \$100,000 was authorized and the year before \$50,000. Now, in the \$50,000 year we purchased land at Delaware City, North Point, Maryland, and we are negotiating for land at Long Island, Boston. Of the \$100,000 appropriation of last year we purchased land at Portland, Me., and proceedings have been commenced for getting land at Fort Mott, N. J., and we are proposing to acquire land at Hawkins Point, Maryland, consuming the whole of those two appropriations, the \$50,000 year before last and the \$100,000 last year, and we would like to get hold of more money before the appropriation for the next fiscal year will be available.

The CHAIRMAN. And all that is included as a part of this deficiency?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; of the \$1,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What I wanted to do was to eliminate improvements for barracks along the seacoast and to eliminate the posts in the United States proper, and to ask what, if anything, is necessary to enable you to have an effective service from this appropriation in the Philippines while the Army is in active duty. I do not mean that those other appropriations ought not to be made or will not be, but I would rather treat them as a separate matter if I could.

General LUDINGTON. Well, they are complaining all around because we do not put up the structures for them, and we have not got the land to put them on.

The CHAIRMAN. Those complaints are in this country?

General LUDINGTON. Oh, yes; that is what I am talking about. I am talking about the \$250,000 you might make available if that was appropriated for the purpose of seacoast sites, and of course whatever you grant now will be so much less in the sundry civil bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we cut this appropriation out entirely, leaving it \$3,000,000. Three million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars was all you had for 1899. The first appropriation was \$750,000, and a deficiency the first half of 1899 was \$2,270,000 and the deficiency the second half of 1899 was \$750,000, making \$3,750,000, and that was during the active war period.

General LUDINGTON. That is the very time we do not want to build houses. We take care of those fellows with tents.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we were to strike out this million dollars absolutely; would you be embarrassed in the active field operations in the Philippines?

General LUDINGTON. I do not know we would be in the Philippines, because I do not know what the expenses will be there; I have not any idea. I only know so far we have spent in the six months more than half of the \$3,000,000, or rather just about half. We have spent about half up to the 31st of December. If we garrison these towns that will be a large expense, and I do not see how it can be otherwise. Of course so far they have been in the field, except those in Manila. Now we have got to garrison all those islands and all those towns, and this is the time when the expense will come.

The CHAIRMAN. Having made an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for this year for barracks and quarters in this item—now the sundry civil bill is entirely different?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, we can not use any of that money; we could not use the money in the sundry civil bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, frankly, as this is the regular army appropriation, and we are only supplementing an appropriation, and only have jurisdiction that far, I would not want to go along and recommend a deficiency here which is not strictly a war deficiency; that is, that would meet the service from the standpoint of the situation in the Philippines for the ensuing six months. I would prefer to let the Committee on Military Affairs deal with it, and I only want to deal with this item from the standpoint of an efficient service in the Philippines, because in Puerto Rico and Cuba all your work there is being paid for from the revenues you are collecting there.

General LUDINGTON. In Cuba the work is done. I do not think any more is to be done, and it is payable out of the civil fund.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the same thing in Puerto Rico?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; that is our own country and all our expenses there come from this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. There are a lot of revenues collected by the Army. I think the Army collects and disburses Puerto Rican revenues.

General LUDINGTON. I think so. But nothing in Puerto Rico has ever been paid for out of that fund in the way of construction.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been paid from this fund?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; and we paid very largely in Cuba, but that was stopped last summer. We built a railroad and dock, but the cost of the railroad and dock has been refunded to us.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have the kindness to write the committee by Monday or Tuesday next the estimated amount of deficiency for barracks and quarters necessary to cover the service in the Philippines, Sandwich Islands, and Puerto Rico, in detail and in the aggregate, and the amount of expenditure, as near as you can ascertain, that has been made for the first six months of this year in the places referred to, respectively, without regard to the requirements of the service for barracks and quarters in the United States proper, and state what, if anything, is necessary by way of a deficiency appropriation?

General LUDINGTON. Mr. Chairman, we must keep our buildings in repair in this country; that is, keep them in tenable repair. If a roof blows off, or anything of that kind—

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

General LUDINGTON. You want to eliminate the construction in this country. I understand it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You could put in a proviso that no part of this money shall be used in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be hard to do that, because there might be some expenditure for barracks and quarters in the way of repairs; but what I wanted to do was

to refrain in this recommendation from giving anything for seacoast defense here, and if we do give anything let us know how much we are giving for that and how much for the other.

General LUDINGTON. Then you do not think it is best to make any of this available for the purchase of sites?

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to do, considering that the whole \$3,000,000 is available for any and all of these purposes—

General LUDINGTON. It is not for purchase of sites; that we can not use without authority of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. I would not want to go into the question of the purchase of sites in connection with this deficiency. I would rather not do that.

General LUDINGTON. Of course we can not acquire any more land until the new appropriation of the 1st of July is available.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, there are \$3,000,000 given here on the recommendation of the Committee on Military Affairs. Now I only want to increase that \$3,000,000 so far as it may be necessary to increase it to give you an efficient service in the Philippines and a proper service in Puerto Rico and the Sandwich Islands.

General LUDINGTON. And keep the buildings in repair?

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes; certainly; and keep the buildings in repair. Now this appropriation has nothing to do, as I understand it, with the seacoast defense; has it? I refer to the new seacoast defense.

General LUDINGTON. I do not know whether any of this money could be used for that purpose or not. We have not used any other money than the military-post money.

The CHAIRMAN. I am inclined to think you will find on inquiry from the standpoint I have been talking that possibly you might eliminate most, if not all, of this million.

General LUDINGTON. It is as I said, although I do not know, that apparently all of those towns will have to be garrisoned over those islands. We will have to erect some sort of shelter for the troops.

The CHAIRMAN. And that we want to do, because there are the active operations.

General LUDINGTON. Just what that will cost I do not know, and I do not know how I could ascertain by Monday, and I do not see how I can do anything more than form a guess.

The CHAIRMAN. I am only asking for your best estimate; I am not asking you to be rigidly accurate, and I would not care to have you go to the expense of telegraphing.

General LUDINGTON. There is no lumber and we have to send lumber over there. I have sent a sawmill over there. Now, when you go and carry lumber across to the Philippines it costs money, and, therefore, I want to be on the safe side, although we might not need all of this money, but I do not like to put myself in the position of not asking you for what we need. If I did that I would catch it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right, and you evidently had in mind when this appropriation was made for increased expenditures for seacoast defenses, or, for instance, you suggest extra grounds.

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; I did not have that in mind. That is the question of buying sites, not putting up buildings. This \$250,000 I suggested be made available, if needed, to purchase sites is to purchase sites alone, because we will not be able—they have used up all the money appropriated, and we will not be able to get any money from the military post fund until the 1st of July, and we want between now and then to acquire this land on Sullivans Island and start to put up the buildings, and whatever is allowed for that purpose will be so much less out of the appropriation for military posts.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 8, 1900.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, as requested by you, statement showing the approximate expenditure for barracks and quarters for the six months ending December 31, 1899, in Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands, and Alaska, and a statement showing the probable requirements at these places for the six months ending June 30, 1900. Although not called for, I have included as probably being desired by you, the Territory of Alaska. The requirements for the next six months, particularly in the Philippine Islands, can not at the present time be stated with any degree of certainty as to the accuracy of the figures, but it should be remembered that there are now in the Philippine Islands twenty regiments of regular

URGENT DEFICIENCIES.

troops and twenty-five regiments of volunteers, for whose shelter comparatively few arrangements have been made heretofore, as being continually in the field.

The amount which will be required to prepare shelter for these troops before the advent of another rainy season can not be, as I have said, definitely determined, but judging from experience in Cuba and from the best information obtainable, \$20,000 per regiment will be a very conservative estimate. Not quite this amount is called for by the statement herewith, because it is presumed that not all of the troops now there will require shelter. The provision of shelter for troops in Alaska is very expensive, all building material and labor in that Territory being very high, and all material purchased in this country requiring a great expenditure for transportation. Experience during the past year has indicated that to construct the necessary buildings for one company required about \$40,000.

With the great bulk of the Army serving beyond the sea, at a distance of many thousand miles, with little definite information obtainable as to the conditions which will surround it or as to emergencies which may arise, the only safe measure which will permit this Department to meet varying conditions as to proper shelter of troops is the placing at the disposal of the Department ample funds to cover all requirements, both those which can be foreseen and those which can not. These funds will be expended with the strictest economy consistent with the reasonable comfort of troops and the shelter of public property.

Under the circumstances it is thought that a deficiency appropriation of \$1,000,000 is as little as can be safely relied upon to meet the above requirements.

Respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General United States Army.

Approximate expenditures for barracks and quarters for six months ending December 31, 1899.

PUERTO RICO.

Cost of building material shipped from New York, so far as reported	\$44,447.32
Amounts allotted for reconstruction and repair of buildings	30,351.21
Mill machinery for San Juan	1,611.00
Rents (approximately)	24,209.04
<hr/>	
Total	100,618.57

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Remitted to Manila	72,837.77
Building material shipped from Seattle (approximately)	30,000.00
Building material shipped from San Francisco	17,700.36
Woodworking machinery ordered from New York (approximately)	6,000.00
<hr/>	
Total	126,538.13

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Authorized for construction and repair of buildings at Honolulu	14,326.44
Rents (approximately)	8,000.00
<hr/>	
Total	22,326.44

ALASKA.

Construction and repair of buildings, flooring tents, etc. (approximately)	154,000.00
Rents (approximately)	2,200.00
<hr/>	
Total	156,200.00
<hr/>	
Grand total	405,683.14

Expenditures required from appropriation for barracks and quarters during the six months ending June 30, 1900.

PUERTO RICO.

Construction and repair, including building material purchased in this country and shipped.....	\$100,000.00
Rents	25,000.00
Total	125,000.00

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Remit to Manila	300,000.00
Building material to be purchased in this country and shipped	400,000.00
Rents	130,000.00
Total	830,000.00

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Construction and repair.....	10,000.00
Rents	8,000.00
Total	18,000.00

ALASKA.

Constructing shelter for 6 companies.....	240,000.00
Rents	4,000.00
Total	244,000.00
Grand total.....	1,217,000.00

TRANSPORTATION.

The CHAIRMAN. You turn this over in your mind and write us, and when you do if you say the child ought to weigh so many pounds it will have to weigh that, I guess. Now, your appropriation for transportation is \$17,500,000 for the current year, and you present a deficiency estimate of \$20,000,000. What did you expend for the first six months or for the first four months, or both?

General LUDINGTON. In the first four months the expenditure was \$10,951,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got it for six months?

General LUDINGTON. We have not got any money, and could not pay 50 cents on the dollar. We have in the treasury to-day \$584,000. There is due on estimates of funds received from disbursing officers for December \$488,000; for January, \$1,048,000, making a total of \$1,536,000.

The CHAIRMAN. All expended the first six months?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; and more, too.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is fair to say that you will need the whole of this \$20,000,000?

General LUDINGTON. I do not think there is any doubt, if things go on as they are. I want to ask your consideration, under the term "transportation," to include some additional money for the transportation of the Philippine prisoners. That estimate is made and I suppose will reach the Speaker to-day—that is, the regular estimate—I have a copy of it here. We ask that \$750,000 be added to this \$20,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not this \$20,000,000 available?

General LUDINGTON. Not unless Congress authorizes it, because it specifies just what it can be used for and does not include any prisoners of war. "For transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops," etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a copy of the estimate which has been forwarded?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. [Handing same to the chairman.]

The CHAIRMAN. The recommendation as it comes seems to reproduce literally the language of the last appropriation for transportation of Spanish prisoners except that there is a suggestion, however, here covering families?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As I read it it all seems to hinge upon article 5.

"The United States will, upon the signing of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war at the capture of Manila

by the American forces, and the arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them." I understand there are about 4,000 of these prisoners?

General LUDINGTON. At this time.

The CHAIRMAN. And it will cost \$150,000 to send them back?

General LUDINGTON. It will cost more than that—\$700,000. I have a margin for contingencies. I do not know how many prisoners there are, and nobody knows, but so far as reported there are 4,000, and every day they are bringing in more. I see they got more recently.

The CHAIRMAN. I expect to be safe about it; I think you may put that in, if it meets with the approval of the subcommittee, in the language of the last appropriation bill, and increase the appropriation of \$20,000,000 by \$750,000.

CLOTHING, CAMP, AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

The CHAIRMAN. For clothing, camp, and garrison equipage you have for the current year \$5,952,000 and you want \$2,000,000 additional. What did you expend for the first four months there?

General LUDINGTON. Two million four hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You make that, with substantially a slight increase, as the basis for the balance of the year?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is an item for bringing home the remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad in military camps, and you ask \$100,000. It seems the previous appropriations were \$200,000; has that been exhausted?

General LUDINGTON. It is all gone but \$18,000, and we have really just begun in the Philippines in earnest. Parties are over there at work, and 400 remains are on the way over now on our transports.

The CHAIRMAN. You make this as the best estimate you can?

General LUDINGTON. Oh, yes.

FOR SEWERAGE SYSTEM, FORT MONROE, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for sewerage system at Fort Monroe, Va. What are you doing down there which requires this special appropriation?

General LUDINGTON. You understand the Government pays one half and private individuals the other half.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Are you in a hurry, or can you wait until the sundry civil bill?

General LUDINGTON. That seems to have come as an urgent matter. I did not bring that paper along with me, I am sorry to say, but they consider it urgent and say the wharf is going to pieces and needs repairs. It is as broad as it is long.

The CHAIRMAN. I pick up your report of October 16, 1899, and you submit a financial statement on the first page. If you will turn to the middle of the page, you will see you have this language:

Leaving a balance on July 1, 1899, available for payment of outstanding obligations incurred or fulfillment of contracts properly entered into within the fiscal year.....	\$19,497,418.67
--	-----------------

On July 1, 1898, there remained on hand from deficiency appropriation January 1, 1899 (act approved May 4, 1898)	8,538,396.68
--	--------------

By act approved July 7, 1898, there was appropriated for deficiencies "January 1, 1899," for regular supplies, incidental expenses, horses for cavalry and artillery, barracks and quarters, transportation of the Army, and clothing, camp and garrison equipage	103,200,000.00
---	----------------

During year there was placed to credit of this appropriation from sales to officers	1,149,713.67
---	--------------

	112,888,110.35
--	----------------

Of this amount there was remitted to disbursing officers	\$54,886,898.51
--	-----------------

There was paid on account of settlements made at Treasury for claims and accounts	1,384,131.52
---	--------------

There was charged against appropriation by Treasury transfer warrants	28,234,539.00
---	---------------

	84,505,569.03
--	---------------

Leaving a balance on hand July 1, 1899, of	28,382,541.32
--	---------------

So there is one balance of \$19,500,000, in round numbers, and another balance of July 1 last of \$28,000,000. Now, those balances are in part obligated. I want to ask you after all obligations are paid whether there is probably not enough unexpended money which we could reappropriate or make available for this deficiency you ask?

General LUDINGTON. At the present date for regular supplies for 1899 there is \$3,847,000, in round numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. You only ask \$1,500,000 for that?

General LUDINGTON. And for incidental expenses \$1,060,000 for 1899.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the appropriations for the fiscal year 1899—that is, the past year—were exceedingly large. Now, on July 1, 1899, you had available for payment of outstanding obligations entered into during the fiscal year 1899 a balance of \$19,000,000, and then you had another balance of \$28,000,000. Now, then, the query: Of the sum of \$19,000,000 and \$28,000,000 balances, after paying all outstanding obligations, is there not much more to be turned back into the Treasury eventually, and why not aggregate them and throw these balances together by apt words and make them meet these deficiency estimates that you submit now for the current fiscal year?

General LUDINGTON. I do not see any reason why not, but it would be safe to leave something over.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to leave ample. I do not want to do that unless there is enough that will go back into the Treasury.

General LUDINGTON. The fiscal report of January 2 shows there was \$3,847,000, in round numbers, of 1899 money, and \$3,617,000 January 1st money. There are \$6,000,000 of regular supplies money. Of incidental expenses there are \$1,000,000 from 1899 and \$3,000,000 January 1, 1899. So you have got lots of money, if you want to use it. There is \$3,000,000 horse money. Barracks and quarters, 1899—there is \$1,000,000 there. Transportation of the Army, 1899, \$6,000,000; January 1, 1899, \$11,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. We have got to leave enough there to pay all outstanding obligations. Now, are these amounts all approximately free; are you substantially paid up?

General LUDINGTON. No; I could not say that. We are pretty well paid up, but you could take a pretty large part of this money.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have the kindness to give us a statement of the amount of money not expended in appropriations for your Bureau for the fiscal year 1899, as near as practicable, and the amount of the aggregate of such appropriations that are not covered by outstanding obligations and contracts?

General LUDINGTON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, when I get that, why we will have it in a shape then to reappropriate or make available these amounts, which would otherwise lapse into the Treasury, without doing anybody any harm. These appropriations for carrying on the war are necessarily very large, both last year and this year, but there is no use in appropriating large amounts which go back to the Treasury, and it may be the appropriations are quite enough without that.

General LUDINGTON. I do not see any reason.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you furnish that by Monday or Tuesday?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be very much obliged to you if you will.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF GEN. GEO. M. STERNBERG, SURGEON-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. I have read the notes touching a deficiency as to the Medical Department on page 37, and I see you submit \$500,000. Are you satisfied that that will be sufficient?

General STERNBERG. I am satisfied that will be sufficient; as nearly as I can estimate, that will be about what we want. It is possible there will be something left over; I think it is probable there will be something left over.

The CHAIRMAN. You speak of the total expenditures for 1899, with an average army strength of 167,000, as about \$4,000,000?

General STERNBERG. That was the total expended during the previous fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. At the same ratio for the current year for an authorized strength of 100,000 men the amount would be \$2,400,000?

General STERNBERG. Yes; and then we have stock on hand, you know. I think we will have enough.

The CHAIRMAN. I only wanted to be sure about that; that was the only reason I suggested to you that you call and give us an opportunity to ask you that question.

For 1899 you had about \$3,070,000, in round numbers?

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that was unexpended and uncovered?

General STERNBERG. We have about \$500,000—in that neighborhood—surplus, or we expect we will have that.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be covered back into the Treasury?

General STERNBERG. That is, unless we get authority to pay these bills. (Referring to bills General Sternberg mentioned in an informal conversation.)

The CHAIRMAN. I mean as it now is; that is, it is not covered by any contract or obligation?

General STERNBERG. That is correct.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

GEN. A. R. BUFFINGTON, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, ACCOMPANIED BY CHIEF CLERK McNALLY, APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

The CHAIRMAN. For manufacturing, repairing, procuring, and issuing arms at the national armories, including machinery, tools, and fixtures for their manufacture, \$200,000. For the year 1899 you had \$3,225,000. Is there a surplus not expended or covered by contract for that year?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir.

Major McNALLY. Does that include a deficiency appropriation made during the Spanish war?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Was it all expended, or will there be something to go into the Treasury?

Major McNALLY. I will say, taking the appropriations for the year 1899, including the deficiency appropriation of January 7, 1899, and July, 1898, that there is a little over \$4,000,000 that will go into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean for the total appropriations?

Major McNALLY. I mean ordnance service and ordnance stores and supplies—the several subheads.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean altogether—everything?

Major McNALLY. Yes, exclusive of the appropriation for the manufacture of arms.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, excluding that?

Major McNALLY. I haven't the data with me.

General BUFFINGTON. We have not come prepared with those data, because the matter was a deficiency here for the present year.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have the kindness to write a letter to the committee, if practicable, by Monday or Tuesday, in which you give us the balances of appropriations for your service for the year 1899 not expended or not obligated?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; we can give you that, every detail of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, your first estimate here is \$200,000 for manufacturing, repairing, procuring, and issuing arms at the national armories?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation for the current year is \$800,000?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is unexpended of that appropriation, General; or, tell us about that in your own way, if you prefer?

General BUFFINGTON. Answering your question, there are now \$234,000 that have not been expended of that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. All but \$234,000 expended?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; that is the sum we are dependent upon for the work up to the close of the present fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the last six months?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate now \$200,000 deficiency. By your estimate you would have \$434,000 last six months?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this expenditure for the first six months is actually expended and how much by contract, approximately? Or, to put it another way, if you choose, give us the necessity for this deficiency appropriation.

General BUFFINGTON. Contract, about \$260,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Two hundred and sixty thousand dollars covered by contract?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes; and the balance of it for labor expended in the regular process of the manufacture of arms.

The CHAIRMAN. These expenditures have been made at what arsenal?

General BUFFINGTON. Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and some of them at the Rock Island Arsenal in repair. That is not now an armory, but is in process of being made one.

The CHAIRMAN. What supply of arms have you on hand?

General BUFFINGTON. About 60,000 in store, only.

The CHAIRMAN. And when you say 60,000, you mean 60,000 what?

General BUFFINGTON. Rifles. I understood the question to be rifles.

The CHAIRMAN. Of what kind?

General BUFFINGTON. The latest pattern.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind do you call those?

General BUFFINGTON. The Krag-Jörgensen; or, in our nomenclature, the United States rifle, caliber .30.

The CHAIRMAN. Are our troops all armed with the Krag-Jörgensen rifle?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; they are all armed with that, both the regulars and the volunteers.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of them?

General BUFFINGTON. We have 100,000 men.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes those on garrison duty; all the Army?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; all the Army are armed with that arm.

The CHAIRMAN. And besides that you have 60,000 on hand?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; which is a mere bagatelle. We ought to have 500,000 arms in stock.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you anticipate you will have on hand, as near as you can tell, by the 1st of July next?

General BUFFINGTON. We are turning them out at the rate of about 200 a day now. The expenditure is great during an active campaign, you know. We may have not more than 90,000, I should think, at the end of the fiscal year, depending upon the expenditure, more or less.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this \$200,000 necessary by way of deficiency to continue to utilize for the balance of this fiscal year the Springfield Arsenal?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; intended exclusively for the Springfield Arsenal.

The CHAIRMAN. But you now have 60,000?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. With the current appropriation you can turn out 30,000 more for the year, can you?

General BUFFINGTON. We would probably have that as a residuum after the expenditure—after the issuance to the army in the field. We are constantly issuing, you know.

The CHAIRMAN. And supposing we did not appropriate this \$200,000, what branch of the service would be curbed?

General BUFFINGTON. Well, I will have to go a little in detail to explain that. The Spanish war coming so suddenly, and calling for such extraordinary exertions, they ran their force of workmen day and night at Springfield and had very large expense, of course, more so than simply double the number of day force, and they used up a large amount of the surplus stock that was in store. The stocks of the rifles need seasoning. They had to use those stocks, and to replace that they had to get a stock in so as not to leave the arsenal without materials to make the small arms, and these have been stored there to replace those used up in the Spanish war, and hence this deficiency, because we must have the gun stocks in store a number of years in order for them to be fit to use. That is the reason why so much of the \$800,000 was used during the first six months of the working year, and it is desirable, very highly necessary, that we should have money to replace these gunstocks, so that they may be seasoning and will be there to be used when we want to use them.

The CHAIRMAN. So this \$800 substantially is for the manufacture of the regulation rifle, and has been and is being expended for that purpose?

General BUFFINGTON. For that purpose, yes, sir; and for nothing else.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the \$200,000 for—

General BUFFINGTON. Laying up a stock of material necessary on account of the use of that which was in store before, that having been used. And in case of any sudden necessity arising for the manufacture of arms we would be without that material unless we can have this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. If this appropriation was not made you would go ahead and turn out your 200 a day anyhow?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; using up all our capital. We would have nothing to fall back upon.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is: "For infantry, cavalry, and artillery equip-

ments, including horse equipments for cavalry and artillery, including tools and fixtures for their manufacture at the arsenals, \$200,000." You have \$270,000 for the current year?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you going to do with that money unappropriated? You make these goods at Rock Island, don't you?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; a great many of them. Well, we have been living from hand to mouth in the matter of equipment for our service for some time past. We have got to a state where we are running short, and this deficiency called for would enable us put into the storehouse again a quantity that would be considered a reasonable quantity to have there for the sudden emergencies and calls from the troops in the field, and to explain this more fully, I have here a typewritten statement from the commander at the Rock Island Arsenal, calling for 108,000 odd dollars alone for one item there, and if you desire I will read it. It will give you a better idea of why all these stores are wanted than I could give you by a short explanation.

General Buffington read the letter.

General BUFFINGTON. That is sufficient to give you an idea of why these deficiencies are called for when we are dangerously short.

The CHAIRMAN. But all the Army of 100,000 now in service are fully supplied with all these articles?

General BUFFINGTON. But constantly being used. The requisitions are coming in all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, they wear out?

General BUFFINGTON. They wear out and are cast away in the fights, you know, and they are lost, and the expenditure is going on all the time. Sixty thousand arms in store is a mere bagatelle, and we argue that we are in a dangerous condition. I will say some do not think we are properly prepared in case of emergency. The fact that I had to reduce the number of men in the Springfield Armory occasioned alarm. In the first place, I had to reduce it to 200 men a day, and the Spanish war coming on; I had to reduce it still further, but I got together enough means to keep that going on so that we would not run short of the number of arms to put away in the storehouse. To be left without small arms would be a very dangerous state to the nation.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation is entirely expended at Rock Island, is it?

General BUFFINGTON. In the items I have been reading; yes, sir. In the infantry equipment and also in the manufacture of cavalry equipments and horse equipments, all that work has been concentrated at that place.

The CHAIRMAN. All those are made at Rock Island—that is the only factory?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; that is the only place.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you buying any outside by contract?

General BUFFINGTON. Not now; no, sir. Oh, yes; we have some patent belts, you know, that carry the cartridges—those thimble belts that carry cartridges; those we buy by contract, and those come under the heading we were speaking of.

The CHAIRMAN. But substantially, that is for expenditures at Rock Island?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; for purchase of material, to absolutely make them at Rock Island Armory.

The CHAIRMAN. Any considerable additional equipment—

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; and the tools are constantly wearing and the fixtures wearing.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not speaking now of repairs and maintenance. Are you equipping any more shops there for this class of work?

General BUFFINGTON. Not particularly for this class, except the plant is enlarged from time to time as we find the means in money to buy new machines. There is no special enlargement for this kind of work going on, but there is improvement going on there for an armory to manufacture small arms.

The CHAIRMAN. And they allege, I understand, that the appropriation is not sufficient for that. There is nothing here for that?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; not a dime.

The CHAIRMAN. I only wanted to be careful in recommending by way of mere deficiency. This being under the jurisdiction generally of another committee, the Committee on Military Affairs, which prepares the army bill, I wanted to be careful about entering on a new policy. If there is any new policy to be entered upon let that committee perform its functions. All we seek to do is by this deficiency bill merely to care for certain service along a certain line, the pace being set by that committee. The next item is "for purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill

requisition of troops, \$100,000." You had \$250,000. Your estimate for 1891 was \$500,000; for 1899, \$900,000, and for 1899 you had \$900,000. What has been expended?

General BUFFINGTON. Referring simply to this one item of \$100,000, \$250,000 was appropriated for this fiscal year. This is in addition to that for the manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions from the troops. This is separate from the other item.

The CHAIRMAN. I know that.

General BUFFINGTON. Those requisitions are constantly coming in for new material all the while, and this very thing I was just speaking of, those cartridge belts, you know, have to be purchased.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of this appropriation was expended the first six months?

General BUFFINGTON. There is \$33,000 left now, I am informed. That is all there is left of the original appropriation.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. All expended in six months except \$33,000?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir. We were called upon to equip the last call of troops of the President that went to the Philippines. That nearly exhausted our supplies, and brought us to the condition we are in to-day.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What do these cartridge belts cost the Government?

General BUFFINGTON. \$1.75 by contract, and it is a monopoly. There is only one man who makes them.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. They are made in Massachusetts, are they not?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir. It is a patented thing.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. \$1.75 each?

General BUFFINGTON. \$1.75 each. It is an excellent thing, but it is exorbitant cost.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why don't you buy them from England or Germany?

General BUFFINGTON. This man who has the patent I guess controls the world's market for the thing—furnishes the people over there. We used to make them with the thimble separate and sew the thimble on. Now it is all woven in one thing, the whole thing turned out by one machine. It is an admirable thing, but at the same time the cost is excessive.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of this class of material have you now on hand?

General BUFFINGTON. Do you mean of these belts?

The CHAIRMAN. No; I mean for ordnance stores.

General BUFFINGTON. We haven't any, Mr. Chairman. That is practically used up, you know, in equipping this last force that went to the Philippines; those 30,000 men.

The CHAIRMAN. Ought you to have any on hand?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; always ought to have enough to equip 20,000 or 30,000 men.

The CHAIRMAN. How long before ordnance stores of this kind ordinarily become antiquated?

General BUFFINGTON. That is a question that is pretty hard to answer, because there are new inventions coming up all the time; but such a thing as a thing to carry cartridge belts, you might say that is not likely to be changed soon, and the ordinary equipments, like the horse equipment, and things they make requisitions for from the field, they are almost everlasting; practically they become crystallized into a regular thing. After many years there is some little change in a saddle. For instance, we used to have the McClellan saddle, and have yet, and then we had the Whitman saddle. You might say once in store they are in use until they wear out.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For preparing and preserving ordnance and ordnance stores in the hands of troops and for issue at the arsenals and depots, \$30,000," but your estimate for 1899 was only \$10,000.

Mr. McNALLY. That is due to the large demands now being made from Manila and other posts where we have troops for the repair of ordnance stores in the hands of troops. The appropriation for the fiscal year has been spent some time ago, fully spent, and we have requisitions from Manila yet unfilled, because we had not the money.

The CHAIRMAN. Exhausted now, then?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any balances for appropriations for your bureau that were not expended in the year 1899 or not covered by obligations?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

General BUFFINGTON. Say, over \$4,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you write us a letter to that effect so that we can get it Monday or Tuesday? Or perhaps I have already asked for that.

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; that is practically the same thing.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK.

STATEMENT OF GEN. H. V. BOYNTON.

The CHAIRMAN. You want about \$14,200, I see here, to enable the Secretary of War to reimburse the appropriation for the establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park for expenditures made necessary by the occupation of the park for military purposes from April 12, 1899, until the close of that calendar year.

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir; I can tell you in a word what those two items are, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

General BOYNTON. Of course you know of the occupation of the park by the troops throughout the Spanish war and up to January afterwards. One of those items is about eight thousand and some odd dollars, and the other is five thousand and some odd dollars, making \$14,200. The first item was mainly for labor and work in keeping up the roads. We have about 40 miles of road in the park that the army used—good hard roads. Of course it was very heavy use of the roads, the army having 6-mule teams, and a great many of them, and there was a continual wear of the roads, and one of those items represents about what we expended from our appropriation in keeping those roads in good condition while the army was there.

The other item represents what we found necessary to restore the roads to their former condition after the troops had been withdrawn so we could work without interruption. Those, in general terms, are the two items. We had authority to keep up our roads, of course. We used this amount in excess of what we should have used if the army had not been there, in keeping them in passable condition for the army while the troops were present and in putting them back into condition after the army had left. There were a great many other expenditures, paid partially by the Quartermaster's Department, such as filling up sinks and clearing up trash, and work of that kind. That was partially paid for in the first clearing up of the park, which, as you know, covers about 10 square miles, by the Quartermaster's Department. The rest, and there is a very considerable expenditure which has not been met which will come upon this appropriation, and with this deficiency and the balance of our appropriation now in hand we expect to do all this clearing up, filling sinks, etc., and cutting out about 3,000 trees that the animals of the camp destroyed. I have all of these items in detail, if you choose to have them, making up these sums.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$60,000 for the park last year?

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Sixty thousand dollars you got for the current year?

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you say that in addition to the \$60,000 you need \$14,200 more to expend on account of injury that was done heretofore, injury to work and roads?

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir; made necessary by the army use of the park, which we paid for out of our appropriation, and, of course, we have cut everything else down in the way of work we had in hand, and made everything subservient while the troops kept the park to such work we could do properly within our appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation, General, is now exhausted, is it?

General BOYNTON. No, sir; it is not exhausted. We have about \$30,000 in hand, and liabilities are the running of the current work of the park and the work we intend to do, part of which is that stated in the annual report. About \$11,000 is the estimate of the engineer, and a very close estimate, for completing this work of restoring the park. For instance, probably there are 4,000 sinks that have sunk the second time, and those must be gone over. They counted about 50 cents for each one.

Then there are about 3,000 trees, that were killed by the animals of the Army in spite of all precautions that could be taken, that must be cut out. Those are estimated at \$1.50 apiece for cutting them up and hauling them off; and items of that kind, altogether amounting to \$11,000. We propose to get that out of the balance of the appropriation in hand and at the same time run the expenses of the park and such other park work as that will allow us to do.

The CHAIRMAN. Practically, when you boil it down, you want this \$14,000 to repair damages to the park and the roads, growing out of the occupation of the park by the army?

General BOYNTON. It practically amounts to that. We have paid out, however, out of our appropriation rather than take it from the quartermaster. We could have run on, I understand, and had the quartermaster pay all of it. I am simply stating the situation, for you to give it to us or not.

The CHAIRMAN. That is exactly what I want to get at. We want to give it to you if you need it.

General BOYNTON. If you don't give it to us we will squeeze along on what we have and do the best we can. If you give it to us it will restore our appropriation to what it was when you started us with this year. I think we have never yet made any suggestion before the committee as to the amount, other than to put in our estimate and then to say whatever the committee chose to give us we would do the best we could with it.

The CHAIRMAN. You will get along pretty comfortably either way?

General BOYNTON. We will get along, sir. We won't get along as comfortably as if we had not expended \$14,000 for the army. We were very glad to have the army there and it was of great use to the country, and they have done no permanent damage, and we were very glad to contribute to the comfort of the troops there in every way.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES, WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 8, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In response to your inquiry of 6th instant, asking "a statement of the present approximate balances over and above outstanding obligations of appropriations made for the Pay Department on account of the fiscal years 1898 and 1899," I have the honor to report the following balances in the Treasury undrawn, under the appropriations named, and in excess of outstanding obligations:

Pay, etc., of the Army, January 1, 1899.....	\$4,500,000
Pay, etc., of the Army, 1899.....	1,000,000
Mileage to officers traveling without troops, 1899	250,000

Total 5,750,000

The undrawn balance to credit of "Pay, etc., of the Army, 1898," is less than \$200,000, and it is believed that this entire sum will be required to meet outstanding obligations under said appropriation.

I have also to report that when a transfer settlement, now pending, shall have been made on the books of the Treasury to reimburse the appropriation "Pay, etc., of the Army, January 1, 1899," from Subsistence Department appropriations for amounts paid by officers of this Department on account of "furlough rations," the further sum of \$1,000,000 will be available under "Pay, etc., of the Army, January 1, 1899," for cover into the surplus fund.

Very respectfully,

A. E. BATES,
Paymaster-General, United States Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, January 8, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with telegram from the clerk of the committee, of January 6, I have the honor to inform you that the following are the balances of all appropriations under the Subsistence Department for the fiscal years 1898 and 1899 in the Treasury and in the hands of disbursing officers on January 4, 1900, viz:

Appropriations.	In the Treasury.	In the hands of disbursing officers.	Total.
Subsistence of the Army:			
1898.....	\$33,089.02		\$33,089.02
Jan. 1, 1899.....	416,321.98	\$50,216.38	466,538.36
1899.....	7,289,882.90	223,485.22	7,513,368.12

It is thought that there are no outstanding obligations of any magnitude against the appropriation "Subsistence of the Army, 1898."

In respect to the other two appropriations, however, there are likely to be considerable demands made in settlement of obligations arising out of the war with Spain,

URGENT DEFICIENCIES.

one of which being the reimbursement of the Pay Department for commutation of rations paid by paymasters to enlisted men who were furloughed for thirty or sixty days before being mustered out, the amounts so paid being intended to be transferred from the appropriation "Subsistence of the Army, January 1, 1899," and the appropriation "Subsistence of the Army, 1899," to the credit of the appropriation for "Pay of the Army," on the settlement of paymasters' accounts by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

The probable amounts of obligations outstanding against these appropriations and the probable surpluses may, therefore, be stated as follows, being estimated on a conservative basis, viz:

Appropriations.	Total balances as shown above.	Probable outstanding obligations.	Probable net surplus.
Subsistence of the Army:			
1898.....	\$33,089.02	\$3,089.02	\$30,000.00
Jan. 1, 1899.....	466,538.36	100,000.00	366,538.36
1899.....	7,513,368.12	1,500,000.00	6,013,368.12

Very respectfully,

J. F. WESTON,
Acting Commissary-General of Subsistence.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 8, 1900.

Hon. JOS. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 6th instant, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the amounts pertaining to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1899 now available and which it is believed are not covered by outstanding obligations and contracts:

Regular supplies	\$3,500,000
Incidental expenses	800,000
Horses for cavalry and artillery	350,000
Barracks and quarters	750,000
Army transportation.....	3,000,000
Clothing and equipage.....	1,000,000
 Total	 9,400,000

Of the appropriations for deficiencies entitled "January 1, 1899," it is believed there will be balances not covered by outstanding obligations or contracts the following amounts:

Regular supplies.....	\$3,500,000
Incidental expenses.....	3,000,000
Horses for cavalry and artillery.....	3,800,000
Barracks and quarters	10,000,000
Army transportation.....	5,000,000
 Total	 25,300,000

Very respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, January 6, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: Complying with your request made to me this day, I have the honor to submit the following balances of appropriations now in the Treasury of the United States,

made by the acts of July 7, 1898, and January 5, 1899, against which there are no outstanding contracts, and which are ready to be carried to the surplus fund, viz:

Appropriations made by the deficiency act of July 7, 1898, which were made available for the six months beginning July 1, 1898, and ending January 1, 1899.

Ordnance service, January 1, 1899	\$140,595.98
Ordnance stores, ammunition, January 1, 1899	1,394,518.60
Ordnance stores, manufacture, etc., January 1, 1899	79,010.99
Ordnance stores, ammunition for small arms and cannon, January 1, 1899	680,547.64
Ordnance stores, equipments, January 1, 1899	1,576,708.47
Ordnance stores, repairs, January 1, 1899	7,587.46
Ordnance stores, preservation, January 1, 1899	612.50
Manufacture of arms, January 1, 1899	1,197,485.98
 Total	 5,077,067.62

Appropriations made by the deficiency act of January 5, 1899, for the six months beginning January 1, 1899, and ending June 30, 1899.

Ordnance service, 1899	\$76,368.40
Ordnance stores, ammunition, 1899	214,641.29
Ordnance stores, manufacture, etc., 1899	164,381.20
Ordnance stores, equipments, 1899	718.97
Ordnance stores, repair, 1899	2,995.88
Ordnance stores, preservation, 1899	2,183.83
 Total	 461,289.57

Very respectfully,

A. R. BUFFINGTON,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance..

RECAPITULATION.

Pay Department	\$5,750,000.00
Subsistence Department	6,409,906.48
Quartermaster's Department	34,700,000.00
Ordnance Department	5,538,357.19
Medical Department (see p. 36)	500,000.00
 Total	 52,898,263.67

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

STATEMENT OF ADMIRAL CHARLES O'NEIL, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE OF THE NAVY.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you submit \$200,000 here "for procuring, producing, preserving, and handling ordnance materials, and so forth." I notice in your note you say that as an incident to the present activity on account of the insurrection in the Philippines and to the natural development due to the increased number of ships in service the amount of \$300,000, usually appropriated for the purpose specified, is wholly insufficient, and that you have already expended nearly two-thirds of the same.

Admiral O'NEIL. Yes, sir; we have. We have expended and obligated \$189,000 out of \$300,000 for the first five months. Up to the 1st of December we had \$111,000 left. We have expended at the rate of \$37,800 a month, and for the seven months that would require \$264,600; but out of that we have already bought fuel and certain things obligated for, which would leave us about \$200,000 short at this present rate. This is our omnibus appropriation that we maintain the whole ordnance establishment out of—target practice, repairs at navy-yards, and purchase of ordnance supplies. To show you the difference, in 1897 there were 89 ships, in 1898 there were 91 ships, in 1899 there were 153 ships, so the number of vessels has increased 60 or 70 per cent. This is the first time we have ever asked for a deficiency in this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. And it grows out of the increase in the Navy and the increase in the number of ships?

Admiral O'NEIL. That is all it is; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you submit for the next year \$500,000. This will continue to increase, will it?

Admiral O'NEIL. Yes, sir; from this on. It commenced at \$136,000, and then was \$180,000, then \$200,000, then \$300,000, and now it will be \$500,000. It is a gradual increase as the Navy increases. It costs about \$70,000 a year for target practice for two training ships alone. That is a tremendous drain on us, and if we didn't have a good deal of old powder on hand we would have been bankrupted.

The CHAIRMAN. For 1899 you had \$1,500,000.

Admiral O'NEIL. That was the war business. That had nothing to do with the current expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that all expended?

Admiral O'NEIL. Nearly. Part of it went back to the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you remember what part?

Admiral O'NEIL. I don't remember, but not a very large part.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For miscellaneous items, namely, freight to foreign and home stations, advertising, cartage, and express charges," and so forth, and so on. You have \$15,000 and you want \$30,000?

Admiral O'NEIL. Yes; we are \$11,000 in debt on that now.

The CHAIRMAN. You have expended \$15,000?

Admiral O'NEIL. Yes; we have expended \$15,000, and we are in debt \$11,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$11,000 more?

Admiral O'NEIL. Yes; and that is due very largely to the transportation of freight to San Francisco and back and forth, and we have large supplies of ordnance stores contracted for f. o. b. at the works of the manufacturers, and we have to pay all the freight to points of delivery afterwards, to different magazines and stations. We are always short on this. We have to come every year for relief.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

STATEMENT OF ADMIRAL R. B. BRADFORD, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. For the year 1899 we have almost \$7,000,000 for the purchase of coal, etc.

Admiral BRADFORD. I turned in about \$2,000,000 of that.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean there is about \$2,000,000 of that not expended?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir; I haven't my yearly report; I didn't expect you would touch on that. I only have the figures for 1900.

The CHAIRMAN. Nor is it obligated?

Admiral BRADFORD. Not to my knowledge. The appropriation that you refer to was \$7,377,000, and the amount actually expended was \$5,514,000. The balance was turned in. That makes a little under \$2,000,000 turned in—about \$1,800,000 reverting to the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the \$2,225,000 for the current year, how much of that was expended for the first six months?

Admiral BRADFORD. Out of that was set aside \$700,000 for foreign expenses, which I have no control over. That left \$1,525,000, which I had control of here. Of that amount \$1,002,000 have been expended, leaving \$522,000 for the balance of the fiscal year.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. That \$1,500,000 was expended within what time?

Admiral BRADFORD. One million and two thousand dollars was expended in six months.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. That purchased coal?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. As well as a great many other things, but the purchase of fuel, I suppose, is the principal item, is it not?

Admiral BRADFORD. That is the largest item. For instance, in the first six months of this year, leaving out small amounts of coal purchased for ships here and there, traveling about, of the amount which I have expended for material, which is about \$700,000 altogether, \$354,000 has been expended for coal.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Because of the increased number of ships?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir; an increase of about 65 per cent. The increased activity in the Philippines recently has enhanced the expenditure for coal very much.

For instance we have used about 4,000 a month, and this month of December we used 6,300 tons. You can count coal about \$10 a ton. It fact, in the open market there it costs \$12 or \$13 a ton, but we send out our own coal and lay it down at about eight to nine and a half dollars a ton, and there is about a half dollar or a dollar a ton for handling it.

MR. VAN VOORHIS. The price of coal has increased has it not?

ADMIRAL BRADFORD. Some, but not very much. Freights, though, have increased very much, almost trebled—the freights on coal-carrying vessels.

THE CHAIRMAN (reading). "For freight and transportation of equipment stores, packing boxes and materials, and so forth."

ADMIRAL BRADFORD. That is contingent. I only had \$22,500 for the fiscal year. I have \$751 of that remaining, and I have asked for \$20,000 more. That has almost all gone in transporting stores to the Philippines. I do not ask as much as I would have asked had I not expected Government transportation. We had a Government transport at Buffalo but put her out of commission on account of the scarcity of men, and everything has had to be sent by public conveyance; that is the explanation of it.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1900.

MY DEAR SIR: In order that there may be no misunderstanding in connection with my statement before you to-day relative to deficiency asked for the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, I submit the following figures, viz:

Appropriated for present fiscal year.....	\$2,225,480.00
Set aside for foreign expenditures	700,000.00
Available for home use	1,525,480.00
Expended or obligated, first six months.....	1,002,884.49
Amount available January 1, 1900	522,595.51
Deficiency asked for balance of fiscal year.....	350,000.00
This will give for last six months.....	872,595.51

Very respectfully,

R. B. BRADFORD,
Chief of Bureau.

HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

THE CHAIRMAN. You submit here an appropriation of \$5,000 for observation of total eclipse of the sun in May, 1900.

ADMIRAL BRADFORD. Yes; we consider that very necessary from a scientific point of view. Perhaps the scientists could talk to you about that better than I could.

THE CHAIRMAN. That happens about Norfolk, doesn't it?

ADMIRAL BRADFORD. I really don't know.

MR. BARNEY. I see that the path of the eclipse passes through New Orleans, Mobile, Ala., Raleigh, N. C., and Norfolk, Va.

ADMIRAL BRADFORD. I know that they are very earnest at the Observatory in their desire to observe this eclipse properly, and if you wish it I will request the Superintendent of the Observatory to appear before you. They have always done this work, and say there is need for this appropriation, and they think it is in their province, and I rather agree with them.

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1900.

DEAR SIR: 1. An item of the deficiency bill for the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, appropriates \$5,000, to be made immediately available, for the necessary expenses of the observation of the total eclipse of the sun, which occurs in May of this year, and is visible at points within the territory of the United States most advantageous for observations.

2. I venture to invite your attention to the importance of this occurrence from a scientific point of view, and the desirability of early preparation. I understand that the Coast Survey and the Smithsonian Institution are also applicants for appropriations for the same purpose; and while I by no means deprecate the advantages of a

number of independent observations, I suggest that the importance of the event to an institution engaged in purely astronomical work should be regarded as paramount.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. H. DAVIS,

Captain, U. S. N., Superintendent of Naval Observatory.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1900.

DEAR SIR: 1. Referring to my letter No. 9, of January 6, requesting a special appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose of observing the total eclipse of the sun in May, 1900, the specific application of that appropriation, if granted, would be "for preparation and transportation of instruments, the erection of suitable shelter for same, and incidental expenses for at least two parties of observers for the total eclipse of the sun of May, 1900, to be expended under the direction of the superintendent of the Naval Observatory," \$5,000.

2. In view of the rarity of the occurrence, the special advantage to be derived from the fact that the eclipse can be observed on our own territory, and the former liberality of Congress for similar occurrences and generally for the advancement of science, it would be a misfortune if the Observatory were unable to profit by this opportunity.

I am, your obedient servant,

C. H. DAVIS,

Captain, U. S. N., Superintendent Naval Observatory.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

STATEMENT OF ADMIRAL PHILIP HICHBORN, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU.

The CHAIRMAN. This is really a repair item, isn't it, this first one, "for preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks, and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds," and so forth.

Admiral HICHBORN. Yes, sir; repairs of vessels, repair, and preservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Before I ask you about this year, let me ask you this question: For 1899 you had \$10,000,000 in round numbers. Did you spend it all?

Admiral HICHBORN. Yes, sir; every dollar and ran short.

The CHAIRMAN. And for this year the ordinary appropriations are \$3,000,000?

Admiral HICHBORN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that probably is expended and obligated now or at the end of the six months?

Admiral HICHBORN. We will be out of money at the present rate of expenditure by the 1st of February.

The CHAIRMAN. More ships, more repairs, I suppose. That is the size of it?

Admiral HICHBORN. Yes, sir; even worse than that, because we have stopped work on a lot of them. I have it written out here in typewriting—a statement.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1900.

The balance to the appropriation, "Construction and repair, 1900," will be practically exhausted on February 1, and in view of the fact that authorized work on vessels requiring extensive repairs has been practically suspended, awaiting further appropriations, the additional sum of \$2,500,000 will be required for the following purposes:

"For preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; steam steerers, pneumatic steerers, steam capstans, steam windlasses, and all other auxiliaries; labor in navy-yards and on foreign stations; purchase of machinery and tools for use in shops; carrying on work of experimental model tank; designing naval vessels; wear, tear, and repair of vessels

afloat; general care, increase, and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair; incidental expenses, such as advertising, freight, foreign postage, telegrams, telephone service, photographing, books, professional magazines, plans, stationery, and instruments for drafting room."

The expenditures for the first few months of the present fiscal year averaged \$500,000 per month, owing to the large amount of urgent work on hand, since when work has been gradually suspended where possible and only necessary work done, so that the expenditures will average, to February 1 next, about \$430,000 per month.

The following vessels are at navy-yards, requiring repairs:

Navy-yard, Portsmouth: *Raleigh*, estimated cost under this Bureau, per survey, \$250,000.

Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.: *Bancroft*; *Chesapeake*, fitting out; *Olympia*, estimated cost under this Bureau, per survey, \$353,000; *Osceola*, *Peoria*, *Sterling*, *Topeka*, *Vesuvius*, *Vicksburg*.

Navy-yard, New York: *Ericsson*, *Cushing*, *Somers*, *Winslow*, *Mackenzie*; *Cincinnati*, estimated cost under this Bureau, per survey, \$252,000; *Indiana*, *Texas*.

Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.: *Columbia*, *Miantonomoh*, *Minneapolis*, *Panther*.

Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.: *Annapolis*, *Apache*, *Dorothea*, *Frolic*, *Hawk*, *Hannibal*, *Hist*, *Newport*, *Nezinscot*, *San Francisco* (estimated cost under this Bureau, per survey, \$237,000), *Saturn*, *Terror*, *Wasp*.

Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.: *Adams*, *Alert*, *Boston* (extensive repairs), *Davis*, *Faragut*, *Fox*, *Mohican*, *Scindia*.

In addition to the above is the docking and painting of vessels, building of boats, and supplying the necessary outfits absolutely required, urgent work liable to occur at any time on other vessels, together with the expenses at all outlying naval stations.

Very respectfully,

PHILIP HICHBORN,
Chief Constructor, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. You drop out the following words in brackets in your estimates, which are in the current year, as reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs: "Provided, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repair of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs, to be appraised by a competent board of naval officers, shall exceed 10 per centum of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner, of a new ship of the same size and like material." Do you want that in or out?

Admiral HICHBORN. There are very few wooden vessels. There is no objection to its going in.

The CHAIRMAN. I suspect we had better put it in. You know this committee is in no sense a Committee on Naval Affairs any more, because the other committee prepares the regular appropriation bill, and I suspect we had better escape criticism and leave it in.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF CLERK W. H. H. SMITH.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation for the current year is \$1,090,000, and you want a reappropriation as indicated—a deficiency of \$1,500,000?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the balance?

Mr. SMITH. A little more than \$2,500,000. What we call the January 1, 1898, appropriation—that was the real appropriation, and when January 1 came we could not expend it any further, and we were proud of the fact that we had not gone ahead and spent it, because we had only used it for what was needed. In fact we had about \$3,000,000, but the other funds that came in from the Cavite station made it about \$2,500,000. We called it an emergency fund for a while, but it is not that. The Treasury Department adjusted it under the title "January 1, 1899."

The CHAIRMAN. You do not reappropriate more than about a million of that—

Mr. SMITH. One million five hundred thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. And there is \$2,500,000?

Mr. SMITH. There is two million and a half, and we still turn \$1,500,000 into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Anything further you wish to say about that?

Mr. SMITH. Nothing unless you want some explanations; if so, I have copies of the letters we wrote to the Department calling attention to the fact that there was going to be a deficiency. Then you have a copy of the letter we wrote when we formally asked for the money, and here is a copy of the letter we wrote December 7,

urging the Department to ask Congress to make this appropriation as soon as possible. We assume we are going to get the money, but we have no right to go on and expend money beyond the appropriation by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that covers the ground.

Mr. SMITH. I made up a brief memorandum here of the things we ought to do within six months that are imperative, and you will see that covers the \$1,500,000.

Required for six months beginning January 1, 1900.

Required for pay rolls at navy-yards and naval stations.....	\$700,000
Raleigh, contract should be made at once for new boilers.....	100,000-
Olympia, repairs to machinery.....	50,000
Boston, new engines, etc., to be begun at once (labor and material for six months)	200,000
Tubes, boiler, should be purchased at once for 6 ships.....	100,000
Tubes, condenser, should be purchased at once for 6 ships.....	100,000
Evaporating plants and spare machinery, required at once for outlying stations.....	150,000
Miscellaneous stores and supplies, not included above.....	100,000
Total	1,500,000

NAVAL ACADEMY.

STATEMENT OF COMMANDER W. C. COWLES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1900.

Act May 4, 1898, appropriated \$500,000 toward the erection of armory, boathouse, power house, officers' quarters, grading, electric-light wiring, removing old buildings, preparing plans, constructing sea wall, piling, dredging, and filling in at Naval Academy.

Act March 3, 1899, appropriated \$720,000 "For completion of buildings and other works authorized under act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, under such plans as may be adopted by the Secretary of the Navy, not to exceed in cost \$1,220,000."

The balance of these appropriations on January 1, 1900, after deducting expenditures and outstanding obligations (including electric-light plant), was \$1,116.39, and the monthly expense for inspection, etc., not allowed for after January 1, 1900, is \$836.33.

Forty-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars asked for electric-light plant, Naval Academy, is to meet contract for that amount entered into November 23, 1899, with Messrs. Morton, Reed & Co., of Baltimore, necessitated by removal of gas house now on site to be occupied by boathouse.

This contract was authorized by the Secretary of the Navy November 13, 1899 (under authority of act of March 3, 1899), as an emergency to save the Academy buildings and grounds from being left unlighted between the removal of the gas house and the fitting up of the power plant—which has not been yet appropriated for, as the power house is not yet built.

The electric-light plant will be a part of the permanent improvement of the Academy, and is to be placed in a temporary structure until the power house is built.

As the contract for the boathouse has already been awarded, and the ground on which the gas house now stands must be cleared before the work can go on, it is necessary that provision be made immediately for lighting the Academy.

The CHAIRMAN. If there was no appropriation for the light plant, how did you make a contract for it?

Commander COWLES. Under the second act, the act of March 3, 1899. That appropriates \$729,000. That reads:

"For completion of buildings and other public works authorized under the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, under such plans as may be adopted by the Secretary of the Navy, not to exceed in cost \$1,220,000, \$720,000."

The CHAIRMAN. I am curious to look at that.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The Secretary of the Navy was limited to a certain amount of money, and under that act he made the contract?

Commander COWLES. Yes, sir. Professor Dodge is here from the Naval Academy. He is doing that work.

The CHAIRMAN. That contract is made, is it?

Commander Cowles. Yes, sir; I have it here.

The CHAIRMAN. And believed to be made under law?

Commander Cowles. Yes, sir; there is the contract [handing it to the chairman].

The CHAIRMAN. To be completed when?

Commander Cowles. It is there in the contract.

Professor Dodge. It is to be completed within three months from the date of the contract.

The chairman read from the act approved May 4, 1898, as follows:

"The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to contract for the construction at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, of a building suitable for use as an armory, at a cost not to exceed \$300,000; a boathouse, at a cost not to exceed \$300,000; a power house, at a cost not to exceed \$100,000; four double houses for officers' quarters, at a cost not to exceed \$60,000; for grading, electric-light wiring, removing old buildings, and preparing plans, at a cost not to exceed \$90,000; for constructing the line of sea wall on the river side, piling, dredging, and filling in, as may be necessary, \$150,000; and the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated toward the construction of the public works herein authorized."

That is supposed to contain the authority, is it?

Commander Cowles. No, sir; the other act contains the authority.

Professor Dodge. The act you read is the act of May 4, 1898.

The CHAIRMAN. The other act reads: "For completion of buildings and other works authorized under the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, etc., not to exceed in cost \$220,000, \$720,000." I think that has all been appropriated.

Professor Dodge. The Secretary found it necessary, in carrying out the plans he had adopted, to remove that gas house, which was an old gas house and in the way—old and broken down—and in order to light the place he made this contract. The question arose whether it would be a gas plant or an electric plant, and we found that we could probably put in an electric plant a little cheaper than we could erect a gas plant.

The CHAIRMAN. There was no limit of cost there?

Professor Dodge. There was in the first bill.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't think so.

Professor Dodge. It limits each item; the boathouse not to cost more than \$300,000; the power house not to exceed \$100,000; four double houses for officers' quarters at a cost not to exceed \$60,000; grading, electric-light wiring, removing old buildings, and preparing plans not to exceed \$90,000, and for constructing the line of sea wall, piling, dredging, and filling in, \$150,000.

The first act, you see, limited the cost of each item, but the second act only limited it by the amount appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the second act: "For completion of buildings and other works authorized under the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, under such plans as may be adopted by the Secretary of the Navy."

Here is the limitation, and the only one, on it: "Not to exceed \$1,220,000, \$720,000." The money is all appropriated.

Professor Dodge. That money was appropriated for the completion of the work, which was authorized the previous year, but he was authorized to carry that work on under such plans as he thought best. After employing an architect and laying out this improvement there they found this old gas house was right in the way, and it still stands there; and in order to provide for lighting the grounds and buildings he authorized this contract to be made for an electric plant, to go in as soon as he could get it in.

The CHAIRMAN. I guess you will have to pay for it, then, out of the \$1,220,000.

Professor Dodge. Then there will be no money to wire the buildings, and the electric plant will be useless. There will be no money, either, to pay for the inspection of those buildings, which will cost quite a little bit.

The CHAIRMAN. Now look at this carefully. We appropriate only on existing law. The first act did not limit it at all, but appropriates for certain buildings, and limits each building. Now, the second act is broader and puts a limitation on the aggregate. The second act is:

"For completion of buildings and other works authorized under the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, under such plans as may be adopted by the Secretary of the Navy."

He can adopt any conceivable plan on earth if he wants to. Here comes the limitation: "not to exceed in cost \$1,220,000, \$720,000." Adding \$500,000 to the \$720,000 makes \$1,220,000. Well, I think we understand it.

MONDAY, January 8, 1900.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF MR. G. W. WILSON, COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. BARNEY. You ask for a deficiency appropriation of \$35,000 for the salaries and expenses of collectors, deputy collectors, surveyors, clerks, etc.?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARNEY. You have already had appropriated, for 1899, \$1,735,000?

Mr. WILSON. We ask for \$25,000, I think.

Mr. BARNEY. No; you ask for \$35,000. You had for the fiscal year 1899 an appropriation of \$1,710,000, and a deficiency last year of \$25,000.

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; and now I ask for \$35,000.

Mr. BARNEY. And your estimate for next year is \$1,850,000?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARNEY. The same amount as you estimated for 1900; and this estimate makes your deficiency \$30,000 more than you had in 1898?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARNEY. Will you explain why it was more than for 1898?

Mr. WILSON. This will make it \$1,760,000 only.

Mr. BARNEY. No; \$1,770,000.

Mr. WILSON. I have got that \$25,000 on my data; maybe I am wrong.

Mr. BARNEY. The general appropriation was \$1,710,000, and a deficiency of \$25,000, and this deficiency will make it \$1,770,000 altogether.

Mr. WILSON. Then I made a mistake in taking this off this morning. I guess I must have been a little careless. It would make it \$1,770,000.

Mr. BARNEY. For the year 1898 you had \$1,740,000 altogether?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARNEY. Making \$30,000 more than for the fiscal year 1898?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. Now, the reason of that is easily found. Prior to the war-revenue act we had what we called the old force—the regular force—of deputy collectors, and we never had quite the entire force on duty except possibly thirty to sixty days out of a year, when we made the general canvass, as we call it. Since the war-revenue act the first thing we did was to put all that force on. There is scarcely a vacancy in the regular force, and then the consequence of that is a saving on the \$650,000 item. If you will look at that you will see that about up to the time this report was made we had \$151,000. I presume now it will be over \$125,000. Now, we could have expended that money instead of the regular appropriation. There was no restriction upon me about that. I could have put those people upon duty, but instead of that I put the regular force on duty, and we exhausted this \$1,710,000 and overbid it \$60,000 besides. So, really, taking the \$60,000 from the \$125,000 will leave \$65,000.

Mr. BARNEY. So there is actually not any more expenditure than the fiscal year 1898?

Mr. WILSON. No; if you will look at the \$650,000 and the fund that is left you will see—

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You mean you have a balance uncovered of \$65,000?

Mr. WILSON. This is my estimate of it. These bills are being closed up now, and I am simply giving my judgment; it would be in the neighborhood of that much money.

Mr. BARNEY. You think that estimate of \$35,000 is necessary for finishing up the business?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What was your expenditure for the first six months of this year?

Mr. WILSON. I have not it down. I have the first quarter, which shows inside our limit—that is, one-fourth of the expenditure—why, I should say \$30,000 or \$40,000.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. How do you estimate this deficiency if your first quarter shows you were within the appropriation?

Mr. WILSON. This is for 1899, you understand.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Oh; I understand now.

Mr. BARNEY. Did you expend this out of the other unexpended fund?

Mr. WILSON. No.

Mr. BARNEY. Why not?

Mr. WILSON. Because it is two different appropriations, and I do not understand we can touch it.

Mr. BARNEY. But you would have sufficient to do it?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; I think I would.

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Wilson, I would like to have you send this committee a letter stating the balance of the \$650,000 you will have unexpended.

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARNEY. Now we will go to the next item, which is for salaries and expenses of agents, fees and expenses of gaugers, salaries and expenses of storekeepers and storekeeper-gaugers, miscellaneous expenses, etc., for which you ask \$25,000.

Mr. WILSON. We asked for \$25,000 on 1899.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is this estimate for 1900 or for 1899? Is it for the current year?

Mr. WILSON. This is for 1899.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Your estimate was \$2,000,000 and you got—

Mr. WILSON. We had \$1,900,000, and now we ask \$25,000. This \$25,000 is simply the outgrowth of the business of the country—the increased business of the country and the increased gauging to be done, storekeepers, etc.

Mr. BARNEY. There was no actual increase in the force of the revenue department, was there?

Mr. WILSON. It does not give the comparison here as to the number of storekeepers, storekeeper-gaugers, etc. I am sorry that this comparison is not made in this report; it could be just as well done as not.

Mr. BARNEY. You think there has been an actual increase in the force?

Mr. WILSON. I am very sure of that, and I am very sure there are over \$13,000 of unbaid bills now in the office of gaugers, storekeepers, and storekeeper-gaugers.

Mr. BARNEY. You have no fund out of which to pay it?

Mr. WILSON. No, sir.

Mr. BARNEY. You think this \$25,000 will be sufficient to let you out, and you need it all?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; I think the \$25,000 will cover it.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What was your expenditure for the first six months?

Mr. WILSON. I have not that here with me. I have not got it for the six months, but I have got it for the quarter.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What is that?

Mr. WILSON. I have not that here.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. On what basis do you make this deficiency estimate?

Mr. WILSON. These estimates are made largely upon the fact, as I say, that there are over \$13,000 unsettled bills in now, and with those to come in it will probably take the \$25,000 to do it. I have taken a little leeway on that; I have got to do so.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. There is no balance in your favor from the last?

Mr. WILSON. There is two hundred and odd dollars, I think. I think the clerk told me there was about that sum.

Mr. BARNEY. Well, go to the next item, which is for paper for internal-revenue stamps, including freight, \$25,000.

Mr. WILSON. We are using much more paper than ever before for revenue stamps; it will approach \$60,000 a year.

Mr. BARNEY. What is the reason for that?

Mr. WILSON. The business.

Mr. BARNEY. The increased business of the country?

Mr. WILSON. A million dollars receipts for each working day, so far.

Mr. BARNEY. How does that compare with expenditures of last year?

Mr. WILSON. And if we keep it up at this gait it will overrun last year.

Mr. BARNEY. Upon what basis do you estimate this deficiency of \$25,000?

Mr. WILSON. Upon the amount we have expended and the gait at which we are going.

Mr. BARNEY. What have you expended, if you know, the first six months?

Mr. WILSON. I thought maybe he gave me that this morning, but I guess not.

Mr. BARNEY. It is just the same deficiency as last year, anyway.

Mr. WILSON. No; I have not got it.

Mr. BARNEY. I suppose it is safe to say you will need as much this year as last year for this same purpose?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Please explain here what is meant by the words "including freight." Is that freight on the paper from the manufactory?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; we are into the paper men about 2 cents a pound on the contract this year. Now, if there is any of this data you want more light upon I will communicate very quickly with you when I get down there.

Mr. BARNEY. Send us a statement of expenditure on these three items for the first six months, if you can, and if you can not do that, please send us the expenditure for the first quarter, and let us have it by Wednesday.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your verbal request for a statement of the amount unexpended out of the appropriation of \$650,000 for the fiscal year 1899, under the acts of June 13, and July 7, 1899, for war expenditures and other purposes. You are informed that the sum of \$27,728.45 is still unexpended, as near as can be ascertained at the present time.

Respectfully,

G. W. WILSON, Commissioner.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. B. DASKAM, CHIEF, DIVISION OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Mr. BARNEY. For contingent expenses for independent treasury you estimate \$50,000 deficiency?

Mr. DASKAM. I have two deficiencies, one for the present year and one for 1899—\$20,218.20—the amount found due by the accounting officers, and the other is a deficiency for this year. We find we are not going to get through. We asked for \$150,000, the usual amount appropriated, and we find that we have spent thus far \$107,000.

Mr. BARNEY. That is for the first half of the fiscal year?

Mr. DASKAM. It is a little less. It just includes the November bills, and that would make it a little over \$20,000 a month for the twelve months; and at \$20,000 a month it would be \$240,000; but we have asked for \$50,000 in addition to the \$150,000, and we will need that amount.

Mr. BARNEY. But, according to that estimate, if it should continue at \$20,000 a month it would be more than that. You say for the first five months of the fiscal year you have expended on the average—

Mr. DASKAM. We have really expended \$107,258.03 up to November 1—five months.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an estimate here to pay amounts found due by accounting officers of the Treasury, etc., for 1899, \$20,218.20.

Mr. DASKAM. That is the amount found due by the accounting officers. We spent more than we had by that much. The bills came in after the money was all gone, and it was too late to appropriate it.

Mr. BARNEY. That has already been earned, you may say?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; but we know we will not have enough to go through the remainder of this year.

Mr. BARNEY. Will you give an explanation of why your expenditures for the present fiscal year for this item have been so much heavier than usual?

Mr. DASKAM. Stocking up subtreasury offices. The bulk of this appropriation is used for the transportation of money between subtreasury offices, and it has been unusually heavy this year by \$4,000 or \$5,000 a month extra. If it keeps up the rest of the year that way it will make it a deficiency of \$100,000 instead of \$50,000, but I am inclined to think the last months of the year it will not be so heavy. We never know how much it is. It depends upon the exigencies of the service, and the five months we have gone—we know about that, and that is \$107,000, which is more than \$20,000 a month—about \$21,000 and something. If it went on that way for the rest of the seven months we would need \$240,000 instead of \$150,000; but we only ask for \$50,000, and hope that will get us through.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. If it ran that way the year through you would have a deficiency of \$100,000.

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; but I hope it will not run that way all through.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. You think \$50,000 will be ample?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; I think so. I do not like to ask for more than we actually need.

Mr. BARNEY. Now, in regard to the item of transportation of silver coin?

Mr. DASKAM. That runs about \$100,000 a year, and you gave us \$80,000, and we have had to ask for the other \$20,000 deficiency every year, and we ask for it this time.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why do you transport this silver by registered mail—is that a cheaper way of doing it? You say here "by registered mail, or otherwise."

Mr. DASKAM. There is quite a little sent by registered mail in very small packages, about \$70, up to the little banks in the interior who do not want \$500 at a time.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the difference between the cost of sending \$100 by registered mail and by express?

Mr. DASKAM. Seventy dollars by registered mail would weigh about 4 pounds, and that is the limit of registered packages. Each registered package costs 8 cents, and 2 cents for postage makes it 10 cents.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What would it cost by express?

Mr. DASKAM. It would cost the same as \$500, and that is 50 cents.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It is cheaper then to send it by mail?

Mr. DASKAM. Five times.

Mr. BARNEY. This deficiency is the same as it has been for years.

Mr. DASKAM. When we asked for \$80,000 we found that we had to get \$20,000 for a deficiency.

Mr. BARNEY. This is simply for the usual expenditure for this purpose.

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir. Now there is a little item of minor coins and to pay amounts found due by accounting officers for 1899; did you notice that?

Mr. BARNEY. That is the next item on page 6. What was your appropriation?

Mr. DASKAM. The appropriation was \$20,000, and we exceeded that by \$2,174.22.

Mr. BARNEY. That has been the actual expenditure?

Mr. DASKAM. There is no appropriation to meet it, so we want the \$2,000.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. The appropriation for the current year is \$25,000?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; and I think we will get through this year and will not ask for a deficiency.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. NOBLE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY.

Mr. BARNEY. For distinctive paper for United States securities you ask a deficiency appropriation of \$23,250. The appropriation for that purpose for the present fiscal year was how much?

Mr. NOBLE. Eighty thousand dollars.

Mr. BARNEY. Upon what do you base your estimate that your deficiency will be \$23,250?

Mr. NOBLE. That estimate we made was for 16,260,000 sheets, and that would amount to about \$97,000, and you cut it down here, or Congress cut it down, to \$80,000, which only provides for 13,800,000 sheets.

Now, the Secretary's Office based their estimates on a letter from the Treasurer of the United States on his estimate of the amount of money which he will need during this current year, and their estimate for that year was too small on account of the issue of silver certificates, the new silver issue to take the place of the old, that was not thought of at the time, and then on account of the issue of the gold certificates. Now, we have had to take from the national notes this year 1,000,000 sheets in order to provide for the new issue of the small denomination of gold certificates, twenties and fifties, and they will be very heavy in the future, and now, if we had received the full amount from Congress, the 16,000,000 sheets, we would still have to ask for an additional appropriation; but as you cut it down to 13,000,000 sheets, we have to ask for 5,000,000 more in order to carry us through the year.

Mr. BARNEY. We cut you down to 13,800,000 or 14,000,000 sheets?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes; we asked for 16,260,000. Now, there is not any of this paper that is wasted. I learned this morning from the Treasurer's office that the amount in the reserve vault is very low, unusually low. Now, if the bills which go in the reserve vault that is kept to supply the country with currency, if they could be two years old they would wear more than twice as long as they would otherwise. Now, we have these first issues of ones in the silver certificates, and they were issued immediately upon their being printed and on new paper. You may have had experience with these new ones. The one-dollar silver certificates will not last at all on account of their being so new, and in the Treasurer's office they like to have their bills a little old in order to have them wear longer.

Mr. BARNEY. You have 18,000,000 sheets. Will that enable you to keep paper and season it?

Mr. NOBLE. The 5,000,000 sheets we have asked for will only give us at the end of the fiscal year a very small margin and hardly enough, as Mr. Huntington, the chief

of the division, suggested this morning. He said that the estimate was under, if anything, which we have asked for.

Mr. BARNEY. Why would it not be economy, then, if your statement is correct regarding the wearing of the paper where it has had time to season, to get a large supply on hand?

Mr. NOBLE. It would.

Mr. BARNEY. And hold it and let it season?

Mr. NOBLE. It would; but Congress does not see fit to give the office what it asks for.

Mr. BARNEY. Then this deficiency will give you the 18,000,000 sheets?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir; that will give us that from the present estimate. Now, we are drawing—we have to supply, say, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing with paper, and the Treasurer makes an order on our office for the printing of the bills, and then the Secretary orders the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to print them, and that Bureau draws on us for the supply of paper. Now, we have to have a sufficient supply of paper on hand to fill those orders, and they have been since the 1st of July at the rate of 1,500,000 silver certificates, gold certificates, and United States notes alone, and, national currency added, we have drawn over 2,000,000 sheets a month since the 1st of July.

Mr. BARNEY. If they draw 2,000,000 a month until the end of the fiscal year, this will not be sufficient?

Mr. NOBLE. I do not include national currency in that. I say of the silver certificates, gold certificates, and United States notes they are drawn at the rate of 1,500,000 sheets a month, which will make for the fiscal year 18,000,000 sheets.

Mr. BARNEY. In short, Mr. Noble, this deficiency is necessary to provide you with the 18,000,000 sheets, according to the present estimate for the present fiscal year?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir; we shall certainly need it and use all of it.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. The appropriation for 1889 was \$80,000, the same as for the current year, and you did not have a deficiency for last year?

Mr. NOBLE. No, sir; we did not have any. We made that deficiency up out of the transfer from the Treasury notes to United States notes to the amount of about \$17,000 worth.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. That is, you already had that paper in stock?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir; we had it on hand, and therefore we could use that instead of calling on Congress to make another appropriation. That is an unlimited appropriation in regard to the act of July, 1890, Treasury notes.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Then this deficiency is caused by the increased use of paper?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir; the increase of notes.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. By what authority did you make that increased issue? You have answered his question that this large increase is on account of the issue of small silver and gold certificates.

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. On what authority did you do that? What authority have you for turning down the old silver certificates and putting new ones in their place? Did you do that at your pleasure?

Mr. NOBLE. I can not answer that question.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What authority have you for issuing the small gold certificates?

Mr. NOBLE. I suppose that that is the authority of Congress, but I have nothing to do with that.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the salary of the register?

Mr. NOBLE. I think it is \$900 a year.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is he an annual, borne on the roll?

Mr. NOBLE. He is borne on the rolls of the mill. Of course when we have a small lot of paper we discharge him, or, rather, furlough him, so his salary does not go on only as long as he is engaged, and if we have a small lot of paper to make we furlough the whole of these temporary employees.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Could not that be done better by detailing help from the Treasury Department?

Mr. NOBLE. No, sir; we used to do that, but we found it would be better to appoint them up there than to detail them. Nearly all this mill help live there. Sometimes we detail counters up there. We have one transferred up there.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Then you are satisfied of one thing—these people are not kept on the roll and paid by annual salary?

Mr. NOBLE. They are kept on the roll, but they are furloughed when the paper has been manufactured. Sometimes they have a month's leave, sometimes two months.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Where can this committee get at this fact—how much salary has this register drawn in a given time—how can we get at that fact. You say you furlough him when not at work. How can we get at it?

Mr. NOBLE. We allow thirty days' leave of absence.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I understand that, but I am not after the leave of absence or sick leave. I want to know how we can tell how much time you employ those people up there.

Mr. NOBLE. Those people are employed from July until the end of the year, if they have paper to manufacture.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I understand that. Now, if they have no paper to manufacture you say you furlough them. Now, can we ascertain how much salary you paid those people during the twelve months, or the six months, or whatever it is?

Mr. NOBLE. We have had to pay them, generally, until the end of the year, because we have kept them at work up to nearly the 1st of June every year.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Well, you have got a roll somewhere that will show?

Mr. NOBLE. Certainly.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It seems to me a loose way of doing business—I will say that much to you. We can not get at the fact whether you pay them \$900 or \$400—to the register or any other man there.

The CHAIRMAN. How many sheets were delivered last year?

Mr. NOBLE. The estimates, you mean?

The CHAIRMAN. No; in fact. Your appropriation last year was \$80,000 without any deficiency?

Mr. NOBLE. We used that up and we used up \$17,000 worth more, at that rate, which belonged to the Treasury notes, which were transferred from the Treasury notes (as we had that paper on hand) to United States notes.

The CHAIRMAN. That was Treasury notes under the Sherman law?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That appropriation is indefinite?

Mr. NOBLE. It is an indefinite appropriation; yes, sir; so that by using that paper on hand for the Treasury notes we did not have to apply for a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you authority of law to transfer?

Mr. NOBLE. Well, I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Tell me how you did it.

Mr. NOBLE. That was done through act of Congress, I think; I think that was the way the transfer was made.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Under an appropriation act?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir; I inquired of Mr. Huntington of that fact this morning, and the record of the transfer was that it was made by act of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you expend for paper for the Sherman Treasury notes last year and what are you expending this year?

Mr. NOBLE. I did not bring the figures with me.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to ask Mr. Huntington to write us a letter in which he covers the ground, the number of sheets of paper on hand at the beginning of last fiscal year—that is, the year 1900—for the Sherman Treasury notes, the number of sheets on hand for the United States notes, including the greenback Treasury notes; the amount of paper obtained for each class of notes and securities, respectively, for the last fiscal year; the amount of paper on hand for these purposes, respectively, at the beginning of this fiscal year; the amount of paper secured for the Sherman Treasury notes for this fiscal year, and has to be secured under the indefinite appropriation; the amount under this appropriation; the amount necessary under this appropriation by way of deficiency, and the amount of the paper transferred the last fiscal year of Sherman Treasury notes to United States securities, and the amount transferred this year?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And may I add, and by what authority transferred?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. And to the question the number of people employed in connection with furnishing distinctive paper for the United States securities the last fiscal year and their salaries and the number employed this fiscal year and their salaries, and furnish also—and they are also employed, I take it, on account of the Sherman Treasury notes—or are they the same?

Mr. NOBLE. At the Government mill. It does not make any difference there. The paper is the same; it is just one paper.

The CHAIRMAN. But is not the permanent indefinite appropriation available for these salaries?

Mr. NOBLE. When we make the Treasury note paper we pay the salaries out of the indefinite appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Include in that the amount paid from indefinite Sherman note appropriation for salaries at the Government mill the last fiscal year and this fiscal year.

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir.

URGENT DEFICIENCIES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to make the following statement respecting the supply of distinctive paper in charge of this division:

Number of sheets on hand July 1, 1898, on account of Treasury notes of 1890.....	8,193,374
Number of sheets received during fiscal year 1899.....	3,533,000
Number of sheets received during fiscal year 1900.....	-----
And none ordered for this fiscal year.....	<u>11,726,374</u>

Issued to Bureau of Engraving and Printing during fiscal year 1899.....	1,621,250
Transferred to appropriation for distinctive paper.....	3,000,000
Amount estimated for Treasury notes for fiscal year 1900.....	<u>1,238,750</u>
	<u>5,855,000</u>
Estimated balance on hand July 1, 1900	<u>5,871,374</u>

Number of sheets of paper for United States securities on hand July 1, 1898	2,389,418
Received during fiscal year 1899.....	13,860,000
Transferred from Treasury notes appropriation.....	3,000,000
	<u>19,249,418</u>

Issued to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the fiscal year 1899.....	15,417,184
Balance on hand July 1, 1899	<u>3,832,234</u>
Received and to be received under present appropriations for 1900.....	<u>13,600,000</u>

Total available under existing appropriations.....	17,432,234
Issued to Bureau of Engraving and Printing during first six months of fiscal year 1900.....	8,880,950
Required for remaining six months.....	<u>10,800,000</u>
	<u>19,680,950</u>

Deficiency July 1, 1900	2,248,716
Three months' supply beyond July 1, 1900, while awaiting manufacture and seasoning of new paper.....	<u>4,800,000</u>

Practical deficiency (sheets)	7,048,716
-------------------------------------	-----------

You will observe that I have increased the estimate for this fiscal year from 18,000,000 sheets to 19,680,950. This is because the Treasurer of the United States has, within a few days, called upon the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for an increased delivery, so that the Bureau requisitions for paper are now greater by about 300,000 sheets a month than during the preceding six months.

In this connection I beg to make the following explanation of the transfer of 3,000,000 sheets of paper from the stock held on account of Treasury notes to that held on account of distinctive paper:

The deficiency act of July 7, 1898, provided \$16,740 to meet a deficiency for the fiscal year of 1897. It was decided, upon receiving this appropriation, to buy the paper from the stock on hand for Treasury notes of 1890, instead of having it manufactured. Accordingly the indefinite appropriation for Treasury notes was credited with the sum of \$16,740; the same amount was charged to the deficiency appropriation; and 3,000,000 sheets of paper were transferred from one account to the other. This was done under authority of the Auditor for the Treasury Department, in October, 1898.

There will be a balance of paper on hand July 1, 1900, purchased from the indefinite appropriation for Treasury notes, of considerably more than 5,000,000 sheets, as shown above, and it was intended to make a similar transfer upon obtaining the authority to expend the money requested in the deficiency appropriation for this year. This, it was thought, would place the appropriation for distinctive paper in a good position pending the appropriation for the coming fiscal year, and would reduce the unnecessarily large balance of paper purchased with the indefinite appropriation for Treasury notes; but recent developments make it apparent that, even with the

appropriation for 5,000,000 sheets asked for, the Department is going to be insufficiently supplied. It is not the intention of the Department to order any paper for Treasury notes during this fiscal year.

The expenses at the Government mill for salaries of employees, paid from the appropriation for silver certificates, seven months, fiscal year 1899.. \$3,813.75
 Paid from the appropriation for Treasury notes, three months, fiscal year 1899 1,695.00
 Salaries paid during the first six months of the fiscal year 1900 3,386.03

The employees at the mill, paid from the paper appropriations, are 1 register, 1 captain of the watch, each paid at the rate of \$900 per annum; 2 counters, at \$720 per annum; 4 watchmen, at \$720 per annum; and 1 laborer, at \$660. The superintendent is a fourth-class clerk detailed from the Department.

The expenses at the mill are now less by about \$1,000 a month than they were in 1879. They have been reduced about \$150 a month within the last three years, and are now believed to be down to the lowest point consistent with safety.

Very respectfully,

A. T. HUNTINGTON,
Chief Division Loans and Currency.

ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. H. HILLS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. For pay of assistant custodians and janitors, etc., you had last year \$940,000, including a deficiency?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have this year \$950,000?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate was \$974,915?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you come and submit a deficiency estimate of \$34,500, which if enacted, of course increases your original estimate by \$10,000 in round numbers?

Mr. HILLS. About \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should we do so?

Mr. HILLS. Since these estimates were prepared—\$974,915—we did not take into consideration that the old custom-house at Savannah was to be occupied. That was not included in the estimate, and the same can be said of the old custom-house at Detroit, which we are about fitting up for occupancy. We did not take into consideration the extension of the temporary post-office at Chicago or the two United States buildings at Brockton, Mass., and Camden, N. J., which were not included in the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the old custom-house at Savannah—

Mr. HILLS. Is not to be abandoned.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. HILLS. I do not know; it is occupied, and the same thing can be said of the building at Detroit.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us exhaust Savannah first. Savannah has got an extraordinarily large and expensive building completed.

Mr. HILLS. Just occupied the 1st of July.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any necessity on the earth for that?

Mr. HILLS. There seems to be, to have room in a building under the supervision of the United States in the city of Savannah.

The CHAIRMAN. While they ought to occupy both, if it is necessary, what possible necessity is there for occupying both?

Mr. HILLS. They have not removed the customs service from the old building to the new.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they contemplate doing so?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; as far as we are advised by the Supervising Architect. Mr. Taylor is in the next room and can inform you better on this subject than I. I know people are occupying it, and they seem to have no idea of abandoning the old building.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does that add?

Mr. HILLS. That should add \$1,560.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, at Detroit, how much is that?

Mr. HILLS. Four thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any necessity for that?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; they are putting in the pension agent and the United States

engineer officers and appraisers and using it in part as a bonded warehouse. The building will be filled with officials fully equipped.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there room enough in the new building?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; it seems not. I think you made a special appropriation for refitting old custom-houses of some \$20,000 the last session. I am quite sure about it.

The CHAIRMAN. What other places?

Mr. HILLS. Brockton and Camden, which we thought at first would not be occupied until the end of June next. They practically are occupied about six months in advance of our original estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. How much for that six months?

Mr. HILLS. Brockton, \$660 for six months, and Camden, N. J., \$795 for six months.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are new buildings you did not estimate for?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. Then there is a miscellaneous estimate for hauling ashes for all these buildings, \$700—hauling ashes, washing towels, sprinkling streets, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are new things which you have?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is \$8,495. This is purely a salary bill?

Mr. HILLS. With the exception we expended nearly \$40,000 for miscellaneous expenses, such as hauling ashes, washing towels, sprinkling streets, and items of that character.

The CHAIRMAN. A salary bill is not affected by the advance of either material or labor?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the other part—the \$40,000?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; not materially—not to speak of. There may be some slight increase—a matter of 10 per cent—but it is hardly material, you might say.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you finally to suggest about the matter? What is absolutely necessary to put it through?

FURNISHING WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE.

Mr. HILLS. Well, I need every dollar, Mr. Chairman. There is one item I would like to call attention to, which is the letter of the Secretary dated January 3, 1900, asking for a deficiency estimate for \$5,500 for furnishing the new post-office building at Washington, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. You did that furnishing under your supervision?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; furnishing and moving.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have got it pretty nicely furnished?

Mr. HILLS. Not extravagantly. There is very little mahogany furniture in there. Some of the executive officers have mahogany only.

The CHAIRMAN. That you built; and were you able to utilize any of the old furniture?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; a large quantity. You see this \$125,000 included the city post-office, and their furniture was almost worthless, and if you moved it it would fall to pieces, and was very antiquated and obsolete. It is a completely furnished nine-story building from the basement up.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include the eighth story?

Mr. HILLS. The eighth—no, sir. We could soon furnish that, though, with proper legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean?

Mr. HILLS. I mean if Congress authorized the Auditor for the Post-Office Department and Postmaster-General to occupy that eighth floor, in order to do it all you would have to do is to transfer the furniture already supplied to other floors.

The CHAIRMAN. Who occupies that eighth floor now?

Mr. HILLS. Nobody permanently, but there are some temporary assignments. They are purely temporary assignments, and may be turned out and taken any time the Secretary of the Treasury may decide.

The CHAIRMAN. Who took possession?

Mr. HILLS. The Postmaster-General and the Auditor for the Post-Office Department with temporary file cases, but nothing in the nature of permanent occupation.

The CHAIRMAN. No clerks up there?

Mr. HILLS. I think not. I think the Postmaster-General in preparing a statement last fall did for a short time have a few clerks there; but it was a temporary matter. There is no permanent force or permanent furniture up there.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Has not the Auditor got some clerks up there?

Mr. HILLS. On the eighth floor? I think not, Mr. Livingston; I do not think he has a single individual up there.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this \$5,500 is absolutely necessary?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. You will remember that the estimate was prepared a year ago last June, and before this furniture could be contracted for labor, material, lumber, and hardware advanced 25 per cent. Had the conditions existing when this estimate was prepared remained as they were we probably would have kept within the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in regard to the occupancy of the old post-office building. This is being made under who—the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. HILLS. The Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster-General. The Postmaster-General has established a branch office in there.

The CHAIRMAN. In where?

Mr. HILLS. In the building—I beg your pardon. This is under the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. Purely under him?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; I thought you had reference to the old city post-office at the corner of Sixth and G streets, but you are talking about the old Department building.

The CHAIRMAN. The old city post-office where?

Mr. HILLS. At Sixth and G streets.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is that occupied by now?

Mr. HILLS. By the Interior Department. The Patent Office has some exhibits in there and the city post-office has a branch substation there.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the use of a substation there?

Mr. HILLS. I do not know, sir; but it has been established within the last year—a very large substation there. It is a branch post-office.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You have got them all over the city?

Mr. HILLS. They have got them all over the city. Coming back to the matter of furnishing this new post-office building in regard to the character of the furniture, I will state most of the file cases are made out of poplar and stained in order to harmonize with the other furniture. There are over 10,000,000 cubic feet in that building. It is an immense building and the furniture is inexpensive, comparatively. Most of it is of quartered white oak, and we transferred large quantities from the old post-office building and had it repaired.

EXPENSES OF LOCAL APPRAISERS' MEETINGS.

STATEMENT OF MR. ANDREW JOHNSON, CHIEF OF CUSTOMS DIVISION.

The CHAIRMAN. You had last year, 1899, \$1,200. Did you expend it?

Mr. JOHNSON. We had \$1,200 and we expended \$1,060. We had one bill, the expenses of the appraiser at Portland, Oreg., and that amounts to \$365.90. We have an account for the transportation of the appraiser at San Francisco to New York and return via subsidized roads, but the account has not been rendered and therefore it is impossible to tell just exactly when it will be; it will be probably in the neighborhood of \$200.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no deficiency for last year?

Mr. JOHNSON. This present year?

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking for 1899—for the present year.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; there will be a deficiency of about \$400.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year or this year? I asked you first about last year.

Mr. JOHNSON. I have no data about it, but I do not think there was any deficiency last year.

The CHAIRMAN. This year what have you expended?

Mr. JOHNSON. We have expended \$1,060.59, and we had \$1,200, which leaves a balance of \$139.91.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have got two outstanding bills?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; one for \$365.90 and the other indefinite—a charge for transportation from San Francisco to New York and return—but it is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$200. They get transportation orders, and the account has to be paid out of this appropriation, which makes a probable deficiency of between \$400 and \$500.

The CHAIRMAN. You have already had the meeting, have you?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; the latter part of September and the first part of October. These gentlemen pay their own expenses and we reimburse them out of this appropriation. We could not tell the exact amount, so we put it at \$500, which will probably leave a little surplus of less than \$100.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. They may ascertain a little later the exact amount?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; you mean and to ask for another appropriation?

Mr. CHAIRMAN. No; but this is the urgent deficiency bill, and this is a bill that is immediate and can not wait for the money in the regular deficiency bill that is made about June.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, this gentleman paid his \$265.90 in October. He is just waiting.

The CHAIRMAN. He came a long distance, and he is a Pacific coast gentleman?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; he came here from Portland, Oreg.

The CHAIRMAN. I guess they are not crying for bread at this moment. Well, we have heard you about it and we have got a memorandum.

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

STATEMENT OF MR. G. E. ROBERTS, DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

The CHAIRMAN. You had for the last fiscal year for freight on bullion and coin between mints and assay offices, first, \$25,000, and then a deficiency of \$55,000, making \$80,000. Was that all expended?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; it was not quite enough. The bills amounted to \$81,897.60.

The CHAIRMAN. So there is still a further deficiency there?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; submitted by the accounting officers. For this year's appropriation we were allowed \$50,000. We have expended to November 30, \$37,487.69. The December bills we have not yet, but we estimate that the December bills will be about \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And you estimate a deficiency of—

Mr. ROBERTS. Of \$50,000 more; \$100,000 in all.

The CHAIRMAN. This expenditure is made whether the appropriation is made or not?

Mr. ROBERTS. We have to ship the bullion from the assay offices to the mints.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely; but this is the goody-goody free-service gift. That is, you take up all the stuff at Deadwood and Seattle and elsewhere and pay the mint's price for it, and then this is the fund that the Government pays for the purpose of getting the gold to the mints?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; I think you understand it.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What proportion of that do you send by registered mail?

Mr. ROBERTS. We do not send any.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What does this mean in here, "by registered mail or otherwise?"

Mr. ROBERTS. They do not want it. The Post-Office Department, and the conditions under which they receive it, makes it impracticable. The law does not allow a registered package of more than four pounds, and we would have to cast it into bars of that size, which is impracticable, so it is impracticable to use the registered mail for that bullion.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. They use it in sending some silver coin?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; I believe they use it more or less.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. I saw this item here, "by registered mail or otherwise."

Mr. ROBERTS. Well, we have investigated that subject and have found it to be impracticable because of that provision.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you transport it by utilizing the post-office but for this restriction?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; I do not see why we could not. I do not see why the Government does not do it instead of using the express companies to the extent they do.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the comparative cost?

Mr. ROBERTS. I hardly know what would be the cost of the Post-Office Department to carry it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The testimony was that a 4-pound package of silver sent by express would cost five times as much by express as by registered mail.

Mr. BARNEY. It is the difference between 10 cents and 50 cents.

Mr. ROBERTS. There is this feature of it; that is, the express companies send a wagon to the door, so this is delivered at the door. There does not seem to be any arrangement by which we can deliver it from the office to the post-office and again from the post-office to the mint. This is heavy stuff and can not be carried by a messenger, but must be delivered by a wagon, and unless some arrangement was made by which the Post-Office Department could use its mail wagons, it would be a serious obstacle.

Mr. BARNEY. Do you send it in large packages?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir. They are cast about as heavy as a man can conveniently handle.

Mr. BARNEY. In a bundle how many pounds are sent?

Mr. ROBERTS. About \$15,000 to \$20,000 of gold is as much as a man can conveniently lift. We commonly send \$50,000. Of course, you have to remember that the express companies guarantee the value of it. They deliver and insure it. The bullion owners are paid at our offices, and then it becomes the property of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The bullion sent to Deadwood, or wherever there is an assay office, gets the mint price at Philadelphia, although it may cost the Government of the United States 1 or 2 per cent—

Mr. ROBERTS. An assay office is an agency for the mint?

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely. I wish you would take this matter and look into it and see exactly what the law is as to the utilization of the Post-Office Department for shipping bullion from assay offices to the mints, and see after you have obtained that what amendment to the law would be necessary to enable your bureau to utilize the Post-Office Department for this purpose.

Mr. ROBERTS. Very well; I had some correspondence with the Post-Office Department about it.

The CHAIRMAN. And in addition to that indicate, that is, by letter, giving a memorandum of the change in the law necessary to accomplish this object; I mean drawing the amendatory provision necessary to accomplish this object, and then if it meets with the approval of the gentlemen we will just let this matter go over, as it is not at all urgent, for the regular deficiency bill.

Mr. ROBERTS. It seems to me that this is something that ought to be carried on it now. We will not have any money after this month.

The CHAIRMAN. The law calls for the service, and you will go on as long as the law remains in its present condition and ship bullion, and the express companies will fall over themselves to carry it. In one sense I do not see that this is at all urgent, but I would not have any objection to putting it in now, except for the fact that I would like to look into the matter and see—

Mr. ROBERTS. I am decidedly of the opinion that the Government ought to utilize its own services, but my opinion would be that it would be better to begin the next fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I think likely; but I think surely the utilization of its own service by the Government, I should say, would bring down the express charges one-half, probably, if not more. In other words, the Government, standing on one hand to make this donation by a combination of the bullion producers, is jammed on the other hand as to the rates at the sweet will of the express companies. Now, I want to bust that. We can not bust it. We can not defeat the producers of the bullion; we tried that, and have been turned down. Now let us see if we can not do the next best thing.

Mr. ROBERTS. We used the threat of using the registered mail this last year and got a reduction of from \$2.50 to \$1.50 on the rate from Seattle to San Francisco, and we did that with that threat there. But, you see, they were not familiar with all the difficulties we would have, but we threatened to resort to the registered mail and got that reduction.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. From Deadwood and the other assay offices where do you ship this bullion?

Mr. ROBERTS. Philadelphia.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. All of it?

Mr. ROBERTS. All from the central west goes to Philadelphia. The Seattle office ships to San Francisco, and the Carson City office ships to San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you see what I want to get at. You help us by getting the statute and put in black and white, so it will be as near perfect as possible in itself, an amendment necessary to the law to enable you to utilize the Post-Office Department. There is no reason why you should not ship a ton if necessary, or two tons, that I can see, within discretion I should say, and probably you will continue to ship by express companies, but if you had this authority within discretion you would get it down to what it is worth. How frequent are the shipments to the mint?

Mr. ROBERTS. They are constant. There is scarcely a day we do not receive bullion from somewhere in Philadelphia.

Mr. PRESTON. Denver ships about four times a week. About \$130,000 to \$145,000 is shipped four times a week, and Seattle ships about \$300,000 when they ship.

Mr. ROBERTS. They are shipping \$25,000,000 a year from Denver to Philadelphia now.

The CHAIRMAN. When you speak of reducing the freight by threatening to resort to this you mean the rate was \$2.25 per thousand dollars and that that threat of itself made the express companies fall to \$1.50.

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir. We fixed the rate virtually which we could afford to pay without reference to the registered mail. That is the way in which we stated it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else?

Mr. ROBERTS. There is the Seattle deficiency. That is caused by the great increase in the business at that office.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What do you do with that item of "to pay amount found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department on account of the appropriation 'freight on bullion and coin,' etc.?"

The CHAIRMAN. That is a deficiency you speak of?

Mr. ROBERTS. The accounting officers submit that.

The CHAIRMAN. The law calls for the service, and it has been ascertained and certified?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for wages of workmen, rent, and contingent expenses of the assay office at Seattle, Wash., \$17,000. There are a lot of private assay offices up there, are there not?

Mr. ROBERTS. Well, if the Government is going to maintain an assay office it has got to do it for everybody. Mr. Preston suggests that there are no private assay offices that receive bullion and pay for it. There are private assay offices which assay bullion, but they do not buy it. They could probably sell it to private speculators.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you rent an office there?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir. The question of maintaining an assay office at Seattle is one men could differ about, but if we maintain one it seems to me we ought to serve everybody who comes. We have expended now the full appropriation for the year and we will have to close the office until another appropriation is made immediately.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it proposed to rent additional quarters?

Mr. ROBERTS. No; this is for paying for the additional help in the office, the materials, and the general running expenses of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. You say this appropriation is wholly exhausted?

Mr. ROBERTS. Practically so. It has been all advanced, I think, but there may be a little subject to their use there. We estimated last year the expenses of that office would be about \$31,000 and they gave us \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. No; you estimated \$19,000 and we appropriated \$18,000. Now you say you have spent the whole of the \$18,000. Will you be kind enough to write us a letter in which you give us the detail of expenses at Seattle, which would include the wages of the workmen, the rent, and contingent expenses?

Mr. ROBERTS. I know our estimates footed up over \$30,000 for that office last year. The total appropriation last year asked for was \$12,350 salaries, \$14,000 for workmen, \$5,000 contingent; in all, \$31,350. Now, this deficiency is to cover the shortage in all those.

The CHAIRMAN. This deficiency estimate reads as follows:

"For wages of workmen, rent, and contingent expenses of the assay office at Seattle, Wash., \$17,000."

Now, you could not expend any of that for salaries.

Mr. PRESTON. We spent \$18,000 to December 31 and we want \$15,000 for the balance of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. For the same thing?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not affect the salaries any at all.

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir; it does not affect the salaries.

Mr. ROBERTS. That office has received about \$12,000,000 since the 1st of July last year and the whole year they received \$6,000,000, and that is a very large business.

The CHAIRMAN. So you have received in the first six months of this year—

Mr. ROBERTS. As much as we did in the whole of the last fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. You are out of money?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; we are out of money. They receive the bulk of the deposits from Alaska and the Klondike.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay out there for rent; do you recollect?

Mr. ROBERTS. About \$1,300 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have got room enough?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; this is all for the running expenses of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is Document No. 217, submitting an estimate of \$2,000 for the construction of steel doors, with combination locks, to the vault of the United States assay office at Boise, and also for the purchase of a burglar and fire proof safe for the use of said institution.

Mr. ROBERTS. Now, we have a vault there which has never been completed and

it has nothing but a wooden door on it, and the only safe we have in the office is an old-style safe, probably manufactured twenty or twenty-five years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. You depend upon a watchman?

Mr. ROBERTS. We depend practically upon watchmen.

The CHAIRMAN. One watchman there is sufficient?

Mr. ROBERTS. One watchman is, as far as fire goes, but sometimes we have \$50,000—

The CHAIRMAN. You could employ another watchman?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, sir; not now.

The CHAIRMAN. How are the watchmen paid?

Mr. ROBERTS. Out of the wages fund; but a good safe and vault door would be better than one additional watchman.

The CHAIRMAN. Any \$2,000 safe and vault door, which is purely for burglar-proof purposes, in the hands of an expert burglar is not better than an inch pine plank.

Mr. ROBERTS. If they have the time.

The CHAIRMAN. In the other case you depend upon the watchman. Now, you are secure from fire there?

Mr. ROBERTS. I do not know how it will be about fire. It is not a fireproof building. As far as that is concerned, we are safe against fire, because bullion would not suffer by fire.

The CHAIRMAN. And this is merely \$2,000 for a safe?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; and for the vault doors.

The CHAIRMAN. And for protection against burglars?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What is the property you occupy?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is a Government building.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. And the vault has never been completed?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, sir; the vault ought to be completed, it seems to me.

The CHAIRMAN. But is it not for the completion of a vault?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is for that and a safe, which includes two items, and the suggestion is that we complete the vault by putting on a good door and get a safe to put up in the vault. That estimate was made by the Supervising Architect's Office.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it cost to get those doors?

Mr. ROBERTS. I could not separate that item. This estimate was made up in the Supervising Architect's Office.

The CHAIRMAN. What are they doing there now? The vault has got some door now, has it not?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is a wooden door.

The CHAIRMAN. It is as good as the other, except as to looks, as far as burglars are concerned. You have no papers to burn up. This is simply bullion?

Mr. ROBERTS. They are just the records of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. If I knew what these doors would cost, I would know something about it, but I know it is worse than throwing away money, from a burglar's standpoint, to appropriate \$2,000 for steel doors to a vault. Then what is left to put in a burglar-proof safe? I would just as soon have a pine board for burglars.

Mr. ROBERTS. But there is danger of a man being overpowered by a company of men.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely.

Mr. ROBERTS. That could hardly be done if it was in a good safe in a good vault. It would take too much time. Now, it might be perfectly safe in a closet, perhaps.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we have got a general appropriation for repair of vaults, safes, and locks, which is a fund they can use for these doors.

Mr. ROBERTS. They have not any money.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes, they have.

Mr. ROBERTS. We have asked them for it...

The CHAIRMAN. That is a fund which is never spent. It is an appropriation, I think, there is never a deficiency asked for.

Mr. ROBERTS. It was hardly wise to spend money to put in a good vault there and then stop short of the door.

The CHAIRMAN. They have never suggested a deficiency for all these years for that appropriation, however.

DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

STATEMENT OF COL. C. W. RAYMOND.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask \$20,000 by way of a deficiency appropriation on the Deep Waterways Commission. I thought that the last appropriation was going to wind this business up?

Colonel RAYMOND. We thought it would, too, but the character of the work has been such that it was impossible almost to make an accurate estimate on it, as all that boring work is under the surface of the ground, and it costs more or less, according to the kind of material we discover by borings, and those borings have cost us a great deal more than we anticipated, yet we had to make them in order to obtain the data we needed to work this up. I think I stated in my letter it made that increase of about 5 per cent necessary. I wish that it could have been made sufficient to cover it all without coming for any deficiency, which I never do.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount will cover that particular deficiency?

Colonel RAYMOND. That deficiency in the borings?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Colonel RAYMOND. The extra expenditure we have made in borings—well, I have not got the estimate of those borings, but I suppose our borings will cost closely to \$110,000, and I suppose that that is at least \$50,000 more than we estimated on the borings, at least twice as much; but we have saved on other parts of the work.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to get at is this: We were to have a report by the beginning of Congress, if I recollect aright, from this commission?

Colonel RAYMOND. We said we would report at the end of this year, during this session of Congress. We expected to close before this last calendar year.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the shortest time you can close is when?

Colonel RAYMOND. We think the 1st day of July.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you say that this work can be finally completed and closed by the 1st of July?

Colonel RAYMOND. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose this appropriation is not made; will it be closed anyhow?

Colonel RAYMOND. We can not do the work; no, sir. We would have to close it, but we could not work up our data and make the report.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to get at, to be entirely frank with you, is, here is a proviso that the member of the Deep Waterways Commission appointed from the Corps of Engineers shall be entitled to receive compensation from the date of his appointment, etc.—that is yourself?

Colonel RAYMOND. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It says he shall "be entitled to receive compensation from the date of his appointment, in addition to his regular army pay and allowances, equal to the difference between such annual army pay and allowances and the compensation of the other two members of the commission, said additional compensation to be paid from the funds appropriated for the Deep Waterways Commission." In dollars and cents, how much would that amount to the 1st of next July?

Colonel RAYMOND. It would amount to about \$4,000; not over that. It is \$118.67 a month, the difference in pay.

The CHAIRMAN. This is from the beginning?

Colonel RAYMOND. Yes, sir; and that would make about \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You are the only one?

Colonel RAYMOND. I am the only one. If you take that off we will only have to have \$16,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Colonel Hains? Was he not on this?

Colonel RAYMOND. No, sir; he was on the Nicaragua Canal Commission, and is now on the Isthmian Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you the only army officer who has ever been on the Deep Waterways Commission?

Colonel RAYMOND. Yes, sir. The other commissions are exactly similar that get this, and that is the reason the other members of the board put this in the estimate—although, of course, I would like to get it.

The CHAIRMAN. Where work of this kind has been done is this provision substantially uniform?

Colonel RAYMOND. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For all work where commissions have been organized with two civilians and one army officer?

Colonel RAYMOND. Yes, sir; I do not know of any exception except my own. There might have been one, but I do not know of any. I am the only one, and, as it happens I am chairman of this board, of course it is a little distinction that I am sorry to see exists outside of the mere money value of it. Of course that is in the hands of the committee entirely and I am not complaining.

The CHAIRMAN. The only question in my mind about it, to be entirely frank with you, is the winding up of this business. In other words, suppose this was the 1st day of next July, and you would come, if it were possible, with a deficiency of \$20,000, including this matter, and this service is wound up, I should not hesitate about

this a moment. What I want to get is the result of the thing, the end of the commission and the end of the work.

Colonel RAYMOND. Well, it just happens that every member of this commission is anxious to get through. None of them want to continue it. Mr. Wisner is very anxious to get through, and Mr. Noble is on the other commission, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I could get him to remain, and I would like to get off, because I am carrying more work than I can do. It is bound to go through, and it has got to go through on that money, and now the war is over I can spend a great deal more time and propose to see it go through, and that the final report is made by that time. It is by far the largest engineering work that I have had anything to do with, and I had no idea what a tremendous undertaking it was until I got into it, but the end is coming now.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the final report will be made on or before the 1st of July, and this deficiency is the final amount?

Colonel RAYMOND. Yes, sir.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

STATEMENT OF MR. CLAUDE M. JOHNSON, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The CHAIRMAN. For rent of office now occupied by agent of the Post-Office Department to supervise the distribution of stamps at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at a rental of \$50 a month you estimate \$600. Why is that here? Did not the Post-Office Committee care for that?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir; that has been appropriated now every year for six, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there not an intention on Mr. Loud's part to abandon it?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; he was thinking of getting an office in the post-office building, but they failed to get room there.

The CHAIRMAN. They have got any amount of room on the first floor.

Mr. JOHNSON. I can not say, but I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for rent of building now occupied by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for storage and other purposes at a rental of \$60 a month, \$720. You occupy that, and it is necessary?

Mr. JOHNSON. Absolutely so.

The CHAIRMAN. And with such a rent?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How did it happen it did not go on the general bill? You did not ask for it; did you overlook it?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; some how or other it has gotten on the deficiency bill every year. Now, Mr. Chairman, we have a deficiency which I thought was up here under the head of compensation of employees and plate printing.

The CHAIRMAN. What employees; plate printers?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, other than plate printers; that is, other employees of the Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. That is carried in the sundry civil; now why?

Mr. JOHNSON. You cut off \$80,000 or \$90,000 from our estimate and the work to be done will be equal to the amount of the estimate, or apparently it will be, and therefore we must have the amount that is required to do that amount of work. Then we have delivered no Treasury notes which are repaid for this year, but in lieu of Treasury notes we delivered silver certificates which are paid for out of our direct appropriation, so we are simply asking for the amount that we did not get on the delivery of Treasury notes and the amount that Congress deducted from our estimate for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. For wages for workmen and plate printers, and other assistants, and all that kind of thing, of course, that runs according to the work they do?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is involved in the demand for—

Mr. JOHNSON. For currency, stamps, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there is a deficiency here and you speak of other employees. You have not got an adjustable scale for other employees?

Mr. JOHNSON. The printers are paid by the piece rate for the number of impressions they do each day, week, and month; but the compensation rolls are fixed salaries, and therefore you have two heads of appropriations when you pay for the printing, one to pay for the printing and the other for the salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. Now for the fixed salaries, that appropriation was made in bulk, was it not?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir; I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. Take your clerks, take for illustration your regular force. I am not now speaking of the mechanical force, but the regular clerical force, watchmen, and all that kind of thing.

Mr. JOHNSON. They were appropriated for in bulk.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any increase in that class of employees?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; necessarily so. Whenever we have more work we have, of course, to increase the number of employees on the force.

The CHAIRMAN. Then when you have less work you cut down the employees?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you make a return of the expenditures?

Mr. JOHNSON. I make an annual report which shows it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this estimate, which you say has not gotten down here, in full to cover the whole ground?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, apparently it does; unless something unusual arises. Now, the Treasury has asked 8,000 sheets a day additional currency starting from to-day. If that keeps up during the fiscal year—

The CHAIRMAN. Additional currency for what?

Mr. JOHNSON. Silver certificates.

The CHAIRMAN. That is printed from this appropriation, and the printing of Treasury notes is reimbursed, so it is not involved in this?

Mr. JOHNSON. No; they do not appear.

The CHAIRMAN. How are the greenbacks paid?

Mr. JOHNSON. From this appropriation. We get reimbursed for Treasury notes and stamps.

The CHAIRMAN. And gold certificates are paid from this appropriation?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are reimbursed for the post-office printing, and that comes from another appropriation?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your paper is furnished you, and that is carried by another appropriation?

Mr. JOHNSON. By another appropriation; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the increase which you want is for increased impressions—for increase of actual printing?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is shown by your estimate?

Mr. JOHNSON. Over the amount provided for and the estimate was as you see that we would need that.

The CHAIRMAN. We will look at the estimates when they come in, and if we want you further we will notify you.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. Now, Mr. Chairman, there is one item of three thousand and some odd hundred dollars which will come with the larger one that should be carried in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that for?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is excess expenditure due to the fact you required a smoke consumer in the Bureau and all establishments where there are boiler plants.

The CHAIRMAN. And you put in the smoke consumer?

Mr. JOHNSON. We have contracted for it and we had to build a smokestack. We had an unexpended balance of \$22,000, you may say, but that stack and smoke consumer used that up, and a little over \$3,000 in addition to it.

The CHAIRMAN. And in the meantime nobody else put up smoke consumers?

Mr. JOHNSON. I do not know about the others, but I know we are, and we needed it, too. It is a saving in actual money. Our coal will go so much further with the stack with a good draught and the smoke consumer, and we will get the money back before long.

The CHAIRMAN. How high is your chimney?

Mr. JOHNSON. Two hundred feet.

The CHAIRMAN. And that cost \$22,000?

Mr. JOHNSON. Between \$21,000 and \$22,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For the stack alone?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Made of brick?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; with a stone coping, the finest stack, I think, in the United States, with a magnificent foundation and good material.

The CHAIRMAN. I we need you further, Mr. Johnson, we will send for you.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES K. TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an estimate here authorizing an increase of \$40,000 for plans, etc.?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the increase in our office force?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. That, you know, is the regular appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the limitation?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not making those plans?

Mr. TAYLOR. Making what plans?

The CHAIRMAN. For these new buildings.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is just what we are doing. My orders from the Secretary are that our New York custom-house, the Baltimore custom-house, and the Cleveland building should be put to competition and that plans for the work should be gone on with as fast as they came from the Attorney-General unless he puts a stop to the order in any particular one.

The CHAIRMAN. All the brethren are kicking and saying the advance of labor and material are such that their buildings can not be constructed?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; and a great many of them can not be, but still we have got enough to keep us very busy in the meantime, so we are just keeping up with what are coming in.

The CHAIRMAN. How many buildings really are there that the limit ought to be increased on account of the advance of labor and material?

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, I would not like to say exactly what they are without looking that up. I know of four or five. Seattle is about the worst case of which I know. We always count, in making an estimate, about 20 per cent of the limit of cost as being applicable to the purchase of ground; but we can not get a site at Seattle under 50 per cent of the limit of cost, and the building itself, instead of being such a building that could be built for the limit of cost, \$300,000, provided we could get the land for 20 per cent, is a building which is two or three times more expensive than the sum authorized to be expended on it. There were 60 buildings authorized, and there are from 10 to 15 on which it will be absolutely necessary to raise the limit. The rest are small buildings, simply post-office and that kind of buildings. We can build a building of some sort, in fact, in all cases.

The CHAIRMAN. If we increase this limitation by \$40,000 you will increase your force at once?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; I do not think I will, not until we get settled, because we have ample force to carry on the work as it is coming in at present. If it looked as though it was practical an increased limit will be given; a little later in the year we will increase our force and get in shape so as to be able to do the work, but just at present we do not want an increased force at all, because we have enough.

The CHAIRMAN. What were the three buildings the Secretary ordered to be submitted to competition?

Mr. TAYLOR. The New York custom-house has already been submitted to competition and completed, and the building has been awarded to a gentleman in New York. The Baltimore custom-house is at present under competition. There are 11 people invited and bids will be opened on the 20th day of March. The Cleveland building, as soon as we secure the site, will be put under competition.

The CHAIRMAN. So that all of that work would be done outside of your office?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; but you must remember, too, in regard to that, that that does not take all the work off our office. We still have to have a certain force to approve those drawings and a largely increased clerical force to handle the competition work. We found that to be a difficulty we encountered.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I want to switch off and ask you about another matter. How much control have you over the Chicago building?

Mr. TAYLOR. I have practically no control at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does Mr. Cobb stay?

Mr. TAYLOR. He has an office in room 53, first floor of the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he here generally?

Mr. TAYLOR. A good portion of the time; he resides here.

The CHAIRMAN. How long is he going to nurse that job?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think Mr. Cobb can probably tell you better than I could.

The CHAIRMAN. I am getting awfully tired of the manner in which that thing goes along. What salary does he get?

Mr. TAYLOR. \$4,500 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. For that building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has he got any other employment?

Mr. TAYLOR. None with the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he running his private employment?

Mr. TAYLOR. Oh, yes; he has a private practice outside.

The CHAIRMAN. Has he any Chicago office?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; he has a Chicago office and he has an office here. This is his main home office now.

The CHAIRMAN. And in the meantime, until this building is done, under the present arrangement he will receive this salary of \$4,500 a year?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the contract, I believe, with him.

The CHAIRMAN. Who do I want to fuss about with that? Who supervises Mr. Cobb?

Mr. TAYLOR. The bill calls nominally for our office to approve the work of the Chicago building, and we do it in a manner. When a paper comes for me to sign I sign it, but outside of that we do not have any connection with that at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, with unlimited money to construct that, it seems to look as if it would run eight or ten years?

Mr. TAYLOR. Unless they can settle the granite strike I think it will myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Has he power to forfeit the contract and hold the parties on their bond?

Mr. TAYLOR. I would not like to say, because I have not gone into the subject at all.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that he had better make some speed.

Mr. TAYLOR. If our office was in that condition you would probably say that.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. In regard to this item, are these persons to be employed through civil service?

Mr. TAYLOR. Every one of them. All of our force, every one, with the exception of the laborers.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. How many persons have you got in your department over age, who, for want of efficiency, you could dispose of?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have very few.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. How many?

Mr. TAYLOR. I have not any on account of old age, but we have two or three I have reduced lately to a smaller salary because of their lack of efficiency on account of age, but a great majority of our force now are younger men.

Mr. BARNEY. One thing I would like to know I did not quite understand, and that is, here the appropriation is made by Congress, say of \$100,000, for the erection of a public building in a town, including site, and after the site has been purchased, or the price has been agreed upon, you know just how much you have got to expend on the building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARNEY. When is it you conclude that additional appropriation is necessary? Why should you not go right at once in all cases and make your plans according to the amount to be expended?

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, that is just the question we want to raise in regard to it. We can tell in almost every instance, except possibly one or two instances, the cost of the building. Now, that means we can build a brick box with unfireproof floors and all that sort of thing, but we want to know whether it is wise to do that.

Mr. BARNEY. In whose discretion or direction is it you do not go ahead and make the plans?

Mr. TAYLOR. We simply hold it in our own judgment in those cases, and it sometimes comes that the member from that district—we ask his advice in all cases in regard to this building and we find out whether he wants it held up or for us to go on. Now, there is one gentleman who came down and we asked his advice and he said he preferred to have that sort of a building than to wait.

Mr. BARNEY. I understand from you that there are only eight or ten that you can not build at all?

Mr. TAYLOR. There are probably from eight to fifteen—not outside of fifteen. I would not say for certain without looking over the list, but my remembrance is there is only from about ten to fifteen that are absolutely requiring more appropriation. You see we get it, as the darkies say, "gwine and coming," because when we report on these bills we report the building would cost \$100,000, and as a rule we would only get \$75,000, and often get \$50,000, and when this bill is passed there has been a recent

rise of material and labor of about 30 per cent, so it hurts us both ways, and we are up against it very hard in some instances.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you submit the estimate to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds as to what amount is necessary for the necessities of a certain town?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. When there is a bill introduced by a member it is referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and they refer it to us for recommendation. Some of the bills last year, in a hurry, were not reported on, but we furnish a statement of what offices have to go into that building and what the cost of that building will be.

Mr. BARNEY. I am much obliged for this information, because it was something I wanted to know and did not understand.

NEW YORK SUBTREASURY BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. Here are a lot of communications of various kinds. Take document 163. Here is an estimate of \$100,000 for placing two vaults in the subtreasury building in New York, and then follows a communication from you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that come under your jurisdiction?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that building is built, is it not?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; it is built, but we make all repairs on it, you know.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought that somebody else had that jurisdiction of repairs and preservation, vaults, safes, and locks, etc.?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; that is in our office.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is an appropriation that would be available if you had the money, \$25,000. Who expends that money?

Mr. TAYLOR. We expend that; yes, sir, and have it, every cent up to the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. There never has been a deficiency asked?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we did not ask a deficiency last year for that, but we are shy on it all the same. I think out of the \$25,000 that was given to us on the appropriation last year, at the present time we have about \$3,500 left. You see we have had to buy a great number of safes to accommodate stamps for internal-revenue collectors, and those kind of people this year, and the demands are continually coming in.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in this New York matter, is there anything additional you want to say you have not stated in this communication?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; I do not know that there is. I think the thing is an absolute necessity over there. They have got silver piled up in the corridors now, but they can not pile gold in the corridors, and this is for gold vaults, and it is still coming in.

The CHAIRMAN. (Reading:) "The present vaults are a large silver vault with capacity of \$50,000,000, and an annex holding \$6,300,000, two small vaults capable of holding \$72,000,000 in gold coin, used for both gold and paper currency, two very small vaults for minor coins."

Have you not got a storage room for silver here in the Treasury vaults?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; that is chuck-a-block full, and the only place we have got to store silver is in the uncompleted building in Philadelphia.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why do you keep taking it; what do you want with it?

Mr. TAYLOR. We are not talking about silver at all; this is for the accommodation of gold for the issuance of gold certificates which they have resumed over there, you know. The gold comes back in and has to be taken care of.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Where does the authority come from to issue gold certificates?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know. That is a financial question I do not have anything to do with, thank the Lord. I think Mr. Vanderlip or somebody in connection with that office could tell you.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You ought to remember that if \$100,000 was put in a vault it would hold all the gold and silver the United States has or ever will have at any one time.

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know; in the Philadelphia mint we are spending \$330,000 for vaults there, and they say they are going to be full.

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. I refer now to Document No. 186 in regard to heating at St. Louis. It is not contemplated that you will put that in for use this winter or spring?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it will be quite time enough to consider that in the sundry civil bill.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, but the sundry civil bill may not get through until July or August, and we want to get that under way this summer, so as not to interfere with the heating next winter.

BUFFALO, N. Y., PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is in Document No. 191, and is the appropriation to complete the post-office building at Buffalo, N. Y., and this is to break the limit?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. Mr. Cannon, it is not so much the idea of breaking the limit as this: Take Buffalo, Ellis Island, Kansas City, and the reason for Buffalo particularly in this is they are going to have an exposition up there in 1901, and our building must be done before that time, and we want it done. Now, our contracts are partially let for this building, and we want the balance of this money to finish that up so that we can take it and put it in, and it is going to cost a good deal more money unless we put it in at the present time.

ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. It is subject to the point of order and we can not deal with it. I do not know how it will be eventually. The next is document No. 192, in regard to the immigrant station at Ellis Island, where a deficiency of \$200,000 is asked. Did we not appropriate in full for that? In addition to that you have got some head money which you use.

Mr. TAYLOR. You specified to use that last year up pretty close.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you have got more than this amount that you could use, I think, have you not?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not think so. Besides this, we could not use this unless we are authorized to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes; you can, I think. Is the building completed and occupied now?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; there are contracts let in part, as you will see explained here, I think. There are contracts let in part for this work, and we can not finish this without this. This all comes from this enormous rise in materials right straight along through everything.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any limit on this building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; the limit was increased. The first limit was \$650,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the limit now?

Mr. TAYLOR. The limit of the whole work on the island was something like \$1,135,000 or \$1,175,000.

The CHAIRMAN. This is in excess of that?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know just what we are going to do with these limits, but we will have to dispose of them at some time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Those three are outside of the others, and hence ought to be passed upon as quickly as possible. Take, for instance, the Kansas City building, which will cost the Government a good deal of money unless we get to finish that by the first of May or June.

The CHAIRMAN. You had better go to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. For the present we can not deal with it, as it is an embarrassing question, you know, and we will get into hot water unless we deal with all.

Mr. TAYLOR. These do not come under the same head as new buildings. Those are old buildings.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. This is breaking the limit. It is precisely the same principle. The next is Document No. 219, in regard to a deficiency of \$8,500 for Los Angeles, Cal. Have you not got any appropriation?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have an appropriation for building, but we have to provide quarters for the officials while we are making these large additions to the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it still occupied?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not yet made your plan?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be occupied until the end of this year just as it is?

Mr. TAYLOR. I doubt it.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not make the plans by then?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not have to break the limit there?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; we have the money ready for that, and all we have to do is to put the drawings on the market.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but you have not advertised yet?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, how long will it take you to advertise?

Mr. TAYLOR. We probably would have the work let by the 1st of July.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have it let by the 1st of July, and then the sundry civil bill could take care of the rent?

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, I do not think there is anything particular about it, and the sundry civil bill can take care of it if the sundry civil bill goes through within a reasonable time.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it will go through by the 1st of July.

Mr. TAYLOR. Then that is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is there anything else, Mr. Taylor?

Mr. TAYLOR. I am awfully sorry you can not put in those three buildings in the deficiency bill.

The CHAIRMAN. We can put them in the deficiency bill, but a point of order would knock them out, and we are not going to put them in in my judgment simply by reason of this embarrassing question that if we can break the limit in one case we can in another. Now, the Senate and the House will have to agree upon some policy in view of the increased price of materials and labor. It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, it is a condition, and that is just what I am worried about; it is the condition of those three buildings which is worrying me.

FISH COMMISSION.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE M. BOWERS, FISH COMMISSIONER.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should not all this matter wait until the regular deficiency bill?

Mr. BOWERS. Well, this is presumed to be the regular deficiency bill.

The CHAIRMAN. No; this is the urgent deficiency bill. The regular deficiency bill will be made and passed about the 15th or last of May.

Mr. BOWERS. That being the case, I do not think we really have but one item which is really important now.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is that?

Mr. BOWERS. That is the last item on page 17.

The CHAIRMAN. That is "for continuing special investigation with the object of preserving and increasing the lobster and clam supply of the Atlantic coast, \$7,500."

Have you a general appropriation?

Mr. BOWERS. It is necessary to use this from the scientific department, and we have not the money to do it. We have not at the present time, I think, \$1,000 left, and all New England, and, in fact, the whole United States, are especially interested in this particular work.

The CHAIRMAN. From what fund have you been paying this; this is not a new work?

Mr. BOWERS. Virtually; but we have carried on some investigation from the scientific fund, but—

The CHAIRMAN. This is the inquiry respecting food-fishes, etc. Now, that is the fund you have been using?

Mr. BOWERS. That has been the fund heretofore, and the lobster work should commence about the 1st of April—between the 1st and the 10th of April. It is necessary to lease, and that is my object in the event of the passage of this appropriation—to lease a piece of land somewhere on the coast of Maine and make such investigations as can be properly done with the idea of determining the length of time, or, in other words, we want to show the growth of the lobster. We have demonstrated we can hatch them, but at the present the Fish Commission does not own a station where we can carry on investigations such as are necessary to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you need that amount of money?

Mr. BOWERS. Well, that is not too large; it really should be more; but we think we could do it with that amount of money.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to build a regular station?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir; we should use our own launches we have on the Atlantic coast for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you going to expend this \$7,500 in salaries?

Mr. BOWERS. Of course we will have to have several scientific assistants there to carry on the work, and that means for several months the payment of fairly good salaries—say from \$75 to \$150 a month. It will be under the jurisdiction of Professor Bumpass, of Brown University, who has had charge of similar work of this character for the commission in the past.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, because the best way is to be perfectly plain about it, is this a common-sense, sensible, necessary investigation, or is it an appropriation to waste on college professors from the standpoint of adding through the ages to the knowledge of men?

Mr. BOWERS. This is common sense, pure and simple.

The CHAIRMAN. And it means more lobsters?

Mr. BOWERS. It does. We think by making this investigation we will have more lobsters. There is no question to-day of our being able to hatch lobsters, and it is simply a question of how long we can keep them. I think the experience of some of my scientific friends is that after a few weeks they begin to devour each other.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you propose to take into consideration in this investigation whether you can keep them in that climate and raise them?

Mr. BOWERS. It is simply for the purpose of determining how long to keep them. We have to take them from a station free from pollution. For instance, the station at Woods Hole, Massachusetts; we own the land there, but there is much of pollution from the sewage of the town, which empties into the water there; and Gloucester, also, where the lobsters are hatched, we have not the ground there to carry on the investigation; and it is my intention, in the event of the passage of this appropriation, at some point along the coast of Maine to make this investigation pure and simple, with the object in view of increasing the lobster supply.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Are there lobster waters up there?

Mr. BOWERS. Maine; yes, sir. The best existing.

Mr. BARNEY. How can you increase the lobster supply by finding out how fast they grow?

Mr. BOWERS. We have been able to plant and hatch them now by millions, but we have not any way of determining; we have not been able to keep them for any considerable length of time to show how they grow.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, to ascertain whether they fall on each other and devour each other or something else destroys them?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you want to find if there is any condition under which they will let each other alone?

Mr. BOWERS. And to get the best men in the United States to make this investigation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You do not hold to the theory at all that they devour each other?

Mr. BOWERS. Our experience demonstrates they do; lobsters especially.

The CHAIRMAN. If we appropriate this money why not appropriate it in general terms for inquiry respecting food-fishes?

Mr. BOWERS. For instance, the scientific division has not a dollar to commence this work and it is important.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had the money you could do it. It is a mere question of money, is it not?

Mr. BOWERS. If the appropriation is available by the 1st of April; it is a mere question of money.

The CHAIRMAN. The language in this appropriation in respect to the inquiry respecting food fishes for food, contingent expenses, etc., is sufficient. Now, just repeat that language—and give you this \$7,500; that is all you want—it is the money you want?

Mr. BOWERS. For this special purpose I would prefer to have it designated just in this language, and let it be expended exactly in the investigation on lobster and clam work.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you could expend it the other way.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You could expend it under the act just as well.

Mr. BOWERS. We could expend it the other way, but I should prefer to have it expended this way, and not a dollar be expended on any other purpose than specifically appropriated for by the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to be protected against yourself?

Mr. BOWERS. Not against myself, but against my division.

Mr. BARNEY. The other fellow might want to use some for the other purpose?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARNEY. But you control him?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; but it is impossible for the head of a department to be there at all times and recommend and approve every disbursement that is made.

Mr. RAVENEL. Here is an item in regard to the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,000 for completing the construction of the fish hatchery at Spearfish, S. Dak. The disbursing agent has been charged with that deficit and it would be advisable if possible to have that allowed on this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You spent the money and want to settle the account?

Mr. RAVENEL. That is the case.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no reason why that should not go on the general bill. There is nothing urgent about it, and the money is already spent and you want to settle the account.

Mr. RAVENEL. Except the disbursing agent has so much money being held up, and he is prohibited from drawing that amount of money. It is so much that is rendered valueless to him.

Mr. BOWERS. We expended the money but did not expend it during the year 1899. For instance, some vouchers came in about September. It is all expended, and there is \$780 and some dollars held up by the Auditor, if I am not mistaken.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. C. R. DU BOIS, GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item in regard to the librarian seems to be a matter for the legislative committee. There is no law librarian now?

Mr. Du Bois. No, sir; there is not. That is a new matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I will remit you to General Bingham, who is going to commence work in a few days on the legislative bill.

Mr. Du Bois. And that will come in there?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

SALARIES AND COMMISSIONS OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

The CHAIRMAN. For salaries and commissions for registers and receivers of the land offices you want a deficiency of \$45,000. You had \$477,000 and there was a deficiency for the year 1899 of \$25,000. I do not see any reason why that should not be treated in the general deficiency bill rather than this.

Mr. Du Bois. I am not familiar with that item.

The CHAIRMAN. For the fiscal year 1899 you have an estimate of \$19,085.05. That is the same thing, general deficiency. One is last year and the other is this.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF LAND OFFICES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is contingent expenses of land offices, for clerk hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the district land offices, \$15,000. You had a deficiency this year of \$25,000?

Mr. Du Bois. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And your appropriation was \$125,000, that made \$150,000. Now your appropriation is \$135,000, and you want \$15,000, making \$150,000.

Mr. Du Bois. To save stopping work.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the work of the land offices as much this year as it was last?

Mr. Du Bois. Yes, sir; there is an increase of business there.

PROTECTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF FOREST RESERVES.

The CHAIRMAN. For protection and administration of forest reserves. This is exactly the same language as the current law.

Mr. Du Bois. You had last year \$175,000 and this year you had \$175,000. It is your full estimate, and now you submit \$50,000 as a deficiency.

Mr. Du Bois. There are additional reservations, you know.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what have you expended from this appropriation for the first six months?

Mr. LELAND. Up to the present time about \$48,840 remains of the \$175,000 on the 1st day of January.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the largest expenditure would be naturally the first half?

Mr. LELAND. Yes; the first half in July, August, September, and October.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, then there is more danger from forest fires?

Mr. LELAND. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not \$48,000 as much for the last six months, considering the service, as \$126,000 would be for the first six months?

Mr. LELAND. Probably; but in May and June, before the next fiscal year begins, we will have to put on a much larger force than we have now to give it adequate protection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there troubles about forest fires?

Mr. LELAND. Yes, sir; beginning in June. You see, in the southern reserves, in California, Arizona, and New Mexico—

The CHAIRMAN. You ask \$50,000, and if we add the \$48,000 it will give you substantially \$100,000, as against \$126,000.

Mr. LELAND. My individual impression is, and I think the impression of the Commissioner is, that the \$50,000 is more than is needed. I think we can get along with less.

The CHAIRMAN. How much less?

Mr. LELAND. I should say \$35,000 would be enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that enough, or will you suggest \$25,000? This is an important service, undoubtedly, in these forest reservations; but even if you spent a million dollars a year I do not know how much good you can do, but I do not want to give you more than necessary.

Mr. LELAND. I think \$35,000 will be sufficient, and I think the Commissioner will be satisfied with that. We think that with our present force we can run until the middle of May, but our present force is very small and we have to cut in many cases where we ought not to do so, and we have about eighty forest rangers, twenty-five of whom are in southern California, and that leaves practically nothing in the other reserves, and undoubtedly we will have to put on a larger force in May and June, and it will probably be necessary to furlough some superintendents unless we get money.

The CHAIRMAN. You reduce the estimate—

Mr. LELAND. To \$35,000.

DEPREDACTIONS ON PUBLIC TIMBER, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. Now for depredation on public timber, etc.?

Mr. LELAND. That is the most important deficiency we have pending.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$110,000 last year, with a deficiency of \$26,500. You had \$110,000 this year and you estimate a deficiency of \$40,000. Now you say this is more important than the other?

Mr. LELAND. Yes; because we only have in the neighborhood of forty agents, one or two in a State, and that work is very important. About \$26,700 is now available of that \$110,000 appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean you spent three-fourths of it in the first six months?

Mr. LELAND. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, will the wants of the service be exactly in the last six months as in the first?

Mr. LELAND. Yes, because it is depredations on public lands or timber which goes on in the winter time more than any other time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a meritorious service?

Mr. LELAND. It is specially so. We had at one time 88 special agents in this service. During the years 1893 to 1895 we canceled 7,171 entries, the estimated value of which land was \$1,800,000. It was in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 acres. That carried with it the forfeitures of fees and commissions of \$18 each. We had in one case in South Dakota last year where an agent returned 500 fraudulent land entries all canceled. All this land is placed back in the public domain, and all of it carries with it fees and commissions.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you collect?

Mr. LELAND. The total appropriation for forest reserve and this service we are now speaking of amounted to \$285,000 last year, and we recovered \$244,000 aside from these matters I have just spoken of—the forfeiture of fees and also the restoration to the public domain of land on canceled entries—and the most of that was on this particular service.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we withheld this deficiency appropriation in whole or in part, what is the real effect upon the service? Do you regard this really as a meritorious and necessary service?

Mr. LELAND. Yes, sir; especially so. We think it is more so than any other branch of the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, would you suggest a decrease of that \$40,000?

Mr. LELAND. No, sir; I think that is what it ought to be.

EXPENSES OF HEARINGS IN LAND ENTRIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is expenses in hearings of land entries, \$3,000; that is your estimate. You had \$3,000 last year and \$3,000 this year, and your estimate was \$3,000 in each case. You say in the note "Little, if any, funds are now available under which hearings may be ordered during the current year."

Mr. LELAND. Well, that is a matter which I am not very familiar with.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You got all you estimated for and have not had any deficiency there?

Mr. LELAND. That is outside of the work I am connected with. If Mr. Redway were here he could state better than I can.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are these land hearings made, at the local offices?

Mr. LELAND. Yes.

REPRODUCING LAND RECORDS, BISMARCK, N. DAK.

The CHAIRMAN. For reproducing land records at Bismarck. Those are being reproduced here in the office?

Mr. DU BOIS. I am acquainted with that. It comes under my supervision. This is a case where the plats and field notes were all destroyed by fire. There were in North Dakota about 1,700 and some odd townships, and we are copying the records in our office and sending them out and replacing those plats and field notes. We have got now about half, not quite, of the field notes copied on the typewriter.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you can complete this in the next six months?

Mr. DU BOIS. We could.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have got the 30 clerks on hand now, and if you do not get this you will have to discharge them, and that will leave the work half done?

Mr. DU BOIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Those parties have become somewhat familiar with this work, and they will go out now the 1st of July; that is all there is of it?

Mr. DU BOIS. Well, it may take them up to the fall, but they have been at work about six months and they will be about six months longer.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it is about half done?

Mr. DU BOIS. Just about, and that will be six months.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all you could do under this appropriation. I should guess that ought to go in, as we want the work finished. I think, however, we will hold you to your note.

Mr. DU BOIS. I think we can manage it on \$30,000.

Mr. BARNEY. I see you have only spent \$13,000 of that; \$2,000 was to replace furniture?

The CHAIRMAN. You do not submit any appropriation for this further; there is nothing on the legislative.

Mr. DU BOIS. No, sir; nothing on the legislative.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FOR SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. L. H. BEACH.

The CHAIRMAN. The item here is for surveyor's office, a deficiency of \$2,500; how long has that been a salaried office?

Captain BEACH. Since the winter of 1894-95—five years.

The CHAIRMAN. And heretofore the allowance for clerical assistance has been \$5,200. Now, you have a surveyor of the District of Columbia, and he gets a salary of what?

Captain BEACH. He gets a salary of \$3,000, and one assistant who gets a salary of \$1,800. Those are the only ones provided for by annual appropriation. The rest are provided for in the appropriation for other employees.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is \$5,200?

Captain BEACH. That has been \$5,200.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you say, to avoid more serious embarrassment to the real estate and building interests of the District, it is necessary for you to have an increase of \$2,500, but that would be for the last six months, so that would be doubled and would make it at the rate of \$10,000 a year?

Captain BEACH. No, sir; we have had double the force since the first of the year, so that unless _____

The CHAIRMAN. How could you?

Captain BEACH. Well, it has been absolutely necessary. We had authority to employ men, and we have employed them at a rate which would exhaust the appropriation before the end of the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. When will it be exhausted? What has been expended up to the present time?

Captain BEACH. I did not bring that, but I can give it to you. I can ascertain the exact amount that was used to the present date, but I could not state it.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you drop us a line as to what was the expenditure for the first six months and what will be required to keep the present force for the last six months.

Captain BEACH. I can give you that; \$4,800 has been expended to January 1st.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you will still continue at the same rate, substantially, if you get this deficiency. Is it really necessary?

Captain BEACH. Yes, sir; I think it is absolutely necessary. We found it impossible to transact the business of the surveyor's office without an increased force. The prosperous times which have come on have caused a larger number of people than usual to apply for subdivisions, and also to come in the office and request lot lines to be marked.

The CHAIRMAN. Any fees coming in to pay these expenses?

Captain BEACH. They come in correspondingly.

The CHAIRMAN. In point of fact, are there enough fees to run this office?

Captain BEACH. The fees are not applicable to the expenses of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that; but there are fees earned?

Captain BEACH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What becomes of those fees?

Captain BEACH. Those are turned into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the amount was last year?

Captain BEACH. My recollection is it was something between \$3,000 and \$3,600. The office is not self-supporting with the present rate of fees.

The CHAIRMAN. The fees were reduced when this man was put on a salary?

Captain BEACH. That I could not say, because I had nothing to do with the office before that.

LOVEJOY SCHOOL BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for rebuilding Lovejoy School building, \$6,000.

Captain BEACH. That is the school in the northeast section of the city which is in an extremely dilapidated condition. It is occupied at the present, but we have to make periodical and frequent inspections to see it has not got into a dangerous condition. It is one of those for which the appropriation of \$30,000 was made, and the rise in the prices of material unfortunately came and prevented us from building.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now occupied?

Captain BEACH. The whole building is occupied.

The CHAIRMAN. It is to be rebuilt?

Captain BEACH. It is to be removed and another put in its place.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are continuing to occupy it?

Captain BEACH. The thing is in such shape that if we had the appropriation so that the construction could begin promptly we would remove the scholars out at once.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you do with them?

Captain BEACH. They would have to be scattered around among the other schools in the best manner possible.

The CHAIRMAN. So after all it is not contracted for?

Captain BEACH. No, sir; we have no authority to enter into a contract except for the completion of the entire building.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason I asked that is, here is an appropriation of \$30,000, and you say you can not build it for \$30,000. I think you could; at any rate you could do something for \$30,000.

Captain BEACH. The law prevents us from putting up a building, except a certain prescribed building. The law requires the construction of an eight-room school building, and the school rooms have to be of a certain size to accommodate the number of scholars that are usually put in one room. The only way that we can reduce the size of the building is to reduce the halls and stairways. I had plans drawn to that effect, and had one bid from a builder which came just within the appropriation, the plan of which allowed only one narrow flight of stairs between the second and third stories, and the school trustees made such a protest and the people throughout the District protested so strongly that the Commissioners decided not to build on those plans.

The CHAIRMAN. What I would like to do in this matter would be to throw this back on Mr. Grout and let him deal with it. That is to say, the District bill carries this appropriation and he is familiar with all this question.

Captain BEACH. That can be done very readily.

The CHAIRMAN. He is familiar with all the schools and everything, and I do not see why it can not be done, for you will be here in three or four weeks with other school buildings, and as he is familiar with it let his subcommittee deal with it.

Captain BEACH. If a clause were put in to the effect that the Commissioners were authorized to proceed to construct the building as far as the funds now available would permit them, that would carry the same purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. I would not want to do that.

Captain BEACH. There is one thing of course you understand, that this bill will pass promptly, while the District bill would not pass until the 1st of July or perhaps even later.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. How long would it require to put up this building?

Captain BEACH. About six or seven months, probably, to do the work properly.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TOWN-SITE COMMISSIONERS, INDIAN TERRITORY.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. A. JONES, COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is an item in regard to town-site commissioners, Indian Territory, to pay all expenses incident to the surveys, platting, and appraisement of town sites in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, etc. We appropriated \$30,000, it seems, for this same purpose.

Mr. JONES. Well, I am not prepared to discuss this. I thought that was under the Dawes commission more especially.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. JONES. I understood there were just three items which you wanted to hear on to-day—contingent fund, Indian department; telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies, and \$50,000 for the smallpox in the Indian Territory.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an estimate for contingent expenses of \$10,000. What did you have for contingent?

Mr. JONES. We had \$40,000 this year and \$40,000 last year. You gave us a deficiency last year of \$2,000, making a total appropriation of \$42,000, and we had an unexpended balance of \$2,046.76, which practically will go back; the most of it will go back.

The CHAIRMAN. This is last year?

Mr. JONES. 1899.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for services in 1899?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; and this year you gave \$40,000, and we ask \$10,000 with an unexpended balance of \$15,984 for the balance of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. A balance of \$16,000, say, and you want \$10,000?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; there are several things this year which will draw on the fund that we did not have last year. There are two or three special investigations we have to pay this year we did not have last year, amounting to about \$3,500 altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. The expenditures are necessarily larger the first six months than the last six months?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; a good deal larger. I could give you a statement of the items which were included last year, and they will be the same. It includes agency employees and traveling expenses of agents, also salaries and traveling expenses of five special agents. Last year the agency employees and traveling expenses of agents were \$20,614, and salaries and traveling expenses of five special agents \$16,200, and miscellaneous \$3,139.24. There may be some small items outstanding, but we have received the most of those, and \$2,000 will be turned back into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but this is an increase of \$10,000 for contingent, practically, in one year.

Mr. JONES. It is an increase from what you gave us last year of \$8,000.

The CHAIRMAN. According to what you expended, it is an increase of \$10,000. We gave you a deficiency last year, but you did not expend it.

Mr. JONES. Not within \$2,000. On the other hand, we have saved \$46 out of the original amount; but the expenditure this year will be considerably greater on account of those two items.

The CHAIRMAN. Those two items amount up to \$3,500?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; and last year we had a special agent in charge of the warehouse at Chicago, and his salary and expenses were paid out of another fund, and now he is in the field and his expenses and salary will be included here. He gets a salary of \$2,000 and his expenses properly will be \$1,500, and that will make \$3,500 additional.

The CHAIRMAN. And what are the other items?

Mr. JONES. The other item is the expenditures for special investigations in regard to the Chippewa land matter and two others we had in the Crow Agency.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they aggregate?

Mr. JONES. About \$3,500.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes \$7,000.

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir. I believe that about \$7,000 or \$8,000 will do about all we want. I do not want to ask for any more than we will absolutely need.

The CHAIRMAN. Reasonably, \$7,000 will do you there. The next item is telegraphing and purchasing supplies.

TELEGRAPHING AND PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

Mr. JONES. Last year we got an appropriation of \$45,000 and a deficiency of \$3,500, making \$48,500 you gave us.

The CHAIRMAN. What was appropriated this year?

Mr. JONES. \$45,000; the same as it was last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend it all last year?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; we expended it all last year, and overran \$2,531.

The CHAIRMAN. Overran it by that much?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So you expended \$50,000 last year altogether?

Mr. JONES. \$51,031.52.

The CHAIRMAN. What is appropriated this year, \$45,000? I should think \$7,000 ought to do you there.

Mr. JONES. I am afraid it will run short on that, Mr. Cannon. That is one we always run short on.

The CHAIRMAN. What shall I make it?

Mr. JONES. We think we need the \$10,000.

SMALLPOX IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the next item is for the prevention and stamping out of smallpox among the whites in the Indian Territory. Why should not the whites take care of themselves?

Mr. JONES. I do not know; but the cities and towns there are unorganized, and they have no town or village organization. The Indians take care of themselves, and they made an appropriation for their own people; but they will not take care of the whites. There are a great many towns there, and the smallpox has already broken out in the Territory, and they look to us to squelch it.

The CHAIRMAN. How can you expend \$50,000 there? How many people are there there?

Mr. JONES. About 250,000 whites.

The CHAIRMAN. How will you expend this money?

Mr. JONES. We have got to trust largely to the agents there and the inspector in charge. They establish quarantines and build pesthouses, and have subdivided the Territory, as I understand, into districts, and put a physician in charge, and he oversees the work; but it is dangerous work, and consequently expensive work. I tell you frankly I do not know anything about it, except what I have gathered from the inspector, and I think his letter is published.

Mr. BARNEY. There are two or three letters here in regard to that matter.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing you can add to this; you have no information about it?

Mr. JONES. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we will read that.

TUESDAY, January 9, 1900.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

EXPENSES OF LIGHT VESSELS.

**STATEMENT OF CAPT. THOMAS PERRY, ACCCOMPANIED BY MAJ.
R. L. HOXIE.**

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Document No. 33, I dare say, largely covers this ground in reference to Light-House Establishment. You had for this purpose, commencing with the year 1897, \$300,000; 1898, \$325,000; 1899, \$350,000; for 1900, \$400,000; and you estimate for 1901 \$450,000. Now you submit a deficiency of \$100,000, making \$500,000 altogether for the last year. We have Document No. 33, in which you speak of three new light vessels which would come in. When are those to come in?

Captain PERRY. They are under construction now, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will they be in before the end of the fiscal year?

Captain PERRY. I think one may be in by the end of the fiscal year, but the other two probably not.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, so far as those three ships are concerned, we might eliminate them from the urgent deficiency bill. In other words, they would be cared for either by the sundry civil or the regular deficiency. Now, eliminating those, what have you to say touching the matter?

Captain PERRY. Under the appropriation for expense of light vessels there is a great deal of that used in the purchase of buoys and appendages to light vessels, chains, and a very large portion of it comes under that heading, and the increase is on account of the increased price of labor and material. The increase has been in some cases enormous. For instance, chains for mooring light vessels, which we got last year at 2½ cents a pound, this year are 6½ cents (the lowest bidder), so that we have not money enough to supply the necessary and actual needs of the service. Also, on account of the extraordinary storms we have had this year, particularly the storm on August 17, 18, and 19, which wrecked light vessel No. 69, which is the one moored off Diamond Shoals, Cape Hatteras, and is one of the most important aids to navigation in the world.

The CHAIRMAN: Fifteen thousand dollars is what is estimated for that?

Captain PERRY: That went ashore and they charged \$15,000 for getting her afloat, which was unlooked for, and now we have asked for bids for repairs to put her in condition, and that is \$17,500 additional. She is laid up, as we have not money enough to go on with it, and if anything happens to the one out there we shall be in a bad way. Another storm came along in November out on the northwest coast, and we have no relief light vessel that we have been asking for for a number of years, and light-ship No. 50, the light-ship on the Columbia Bar, was beached, and we have asked for bids to put her afloat, and they ask \$15,000. Then there will be needed, after she gets afloat, the necessary repairs in order to put her in condition again. After she gets afloat the necessary repairs, in order to put her in condition again, probably will be another \$15,000. There is a light vessel at Charleston, S. C., and that is brought in, and we have got a temporary relief down there, but we can not do the work on her because we have not got the money. That is about \$6,000. There is another in the Fifth district, at Bushy Bluff, which needs about \$3,000, and there are other small amounts. We are waiting, saying that we have not any money to do anything with, and we have asked a total of \$100,000 to be able to get the necessary supplies for finishing this year and making these repairs, and to be able to continue them in service.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the matter that you have spoken of amounts in the aggregate to \$71,000. Are those accidents extraordinary?

Captain PERRY. Very extraordinary.

The CHAIRMAN. Greater than usually cared for from this appropriation in the current wear and tear?

Captain PERRY. Very unusual and entirely unlooked for. There never was such a storm in the world as the one on August 17, 18, and 19. We feel thankful we saved the ship and the lives of the people and that nobody was lost on either occasion.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you submit now in your estimate for 1901 \$450,000. Do you anticipate that \$450,000 will take care of the service for the coming fiscal year?

Captain PERRY. I think so, with economy. If the price of material, and particularly steel, does not go any higher, and we hope it will get lower. It has been very high, indeed, and that is a very important element in all these matters.

The CHAIRMAN. So this deficiency appropriation is exceptional and is to be an exceptional one, owing to the storm?

Captain PERRY. That is it exactly, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And also owing to the temporary, as you hope, increased price in certain lines of iron and steel?

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money have you on hand now?

Captain PERRY. We have none under that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, uncovered what have you on hand? Of course, you can not be particularly accurate.

Captain PERRY. A little more than half the year is gone and probably we will have \$125,000 to \$150,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you say that amount is unexpended or uncovered?

Captain PERRY. I should think I could say \$150,000.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You mean \$150,000 not allotted?

Captain PERRY. All allotted and contracts made.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The chairman used the word "uncovered."

Captain PERRY. I did not exactly understand it. This is the first time I have appeared before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$400,000. How much have you obligated?

Captain PERRY. It is all obligated.

The CHAIRMAN. It is all to go to the public service?

Captain PERRY. That is, we have contracts for buoys, chains, and appendages.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are the ordinary contracts to last through the year?

Captain PERRY. We have just made those contracts. They are the ordinary contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. They are the ordinary contracts for the current supplies. Will they be available during the year?

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That cares for the service during the year?

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir; that is the current expense.

The CHAIRMAN. You will not want to make any more contracts of that kind during the remainder of this fiscal year?

Captain PERRY. We, if this money comes, may want to make contracts for mooring chains for light-vessels on account of these storms. We lose these chains every time a ship gets away, and they are very expensive, and we may want to do something of that kind.

SALARIES OF KEEPERS OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in regard to salaries of keepers of light-houses. You speak of additional light-houses coming into the service. How many can you state will come in, as I see you do not state it in that communication?

Captain PERRY. You mean new light-houses to be established?

The CHAIRMAN. That will come in during the fiscal year?

Captain PERRY. I think there are something over 30 under construction, and during this fiscal year there might be a dozen.

The CHAIRMAN. You anticipate a dozen?

Captain PERRY. For the remainder of this year.

The CHAIRMAN. About the close of the year, or how long?

Captain PERRY. They come along at uncertain dates.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, say three months of this year you will have to care for the salaries of keepers?

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir; probably.

The CHAIRMAN. About three months?

Captain PERRY. We have a good many lights that are not large structures, like beacon lights that can be established in a short time, that we are not providing for because we have not the keepers for them. A good many have asked to have beacon lights in the various districts and they can be put up almost immediately, but we do not provide for them because 1,400 was the limit for the present fiscal year, so we ask that the total number be increased to 1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, when you speak of beacon lights, those are lights you could put up and down the river and largely in comparatively nondangerous places?

Captain PERRY. They must be. They are not out at sea. They are generally for inland waters, such as on the Western rivers; that is the best place. They would be in the West, North Carolina, the bays, and inland waters along the coast, but they take a keeper, and every keeper counts and every laborer counts.

The CHAIRMAN. I know they count, but still, compared with this service on the seacoast proper, where it is vital to shipping and saving of life, the beacon lights of which you speak are comparatively of small consequence?

Captain PERRY. They are not of first importance.

The CHAIRMAN. You have light-houses which you apprehend may come in during the year on an average, say, of three month's salary. How many keepers will they require on the average—two?

Captain PERRY. On the average, I should say two; some have three, and some four, and some more.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay them?

Captain PERRY. Various salaries; from \$800 down to \$10 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Is \$600 a fair average?

Captain PERRY. I think that would be above it.

The CHAIRMAN. The statute, I believe, fixes the average.

Captain PERRY. It must not exceed that.

The CHAIRMAN. You would hardly, I take it, for this year, want to increase 100. This would only increase you 24.

Captain PERRY. We would get along for the balance of this year, or we rather hope we would get along, and let 1,500 be the limit for the next year, and we would be probably able to get on with that number, I should think.

The CHAIRMAN. As this is the urgent bill I would rather have you make it 1,450 in this bill.

Captain PERRY. We could get on with that this year.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it would answer the purpose and save you the trouble without being pressed to appoint people.

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir; it will help me.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me—and I care nothing about the \$10,000 or \$5,000, as that may be, in connection with this service—but it seems to me that as we are now nearing the second half of January, and with only five months and a half to run, probably this estimate might be cut from \$10,000 to \$5,000.

Captain PERRY. You can calculate pretty closely. Those are almost fixed expenses which are paid under that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not care about giving anything to increase salaries where you may have power to do so to level them up, but it seems to me that they had better run as they are for the remainder of this fiscal year, and if you were to appoint 24 men for three months, why, \$4,000 would pay them.

Captain PERRY. We have not enough, I think, to get through, and we asked for \$60,000 more for this year, and this appropriation was that amount less, and now we ask this \$10,000, which I think will get us through.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it understood that the \$10,000 will be entirely for new employees, or to increase the salaries of existing employees.

Captain PERRY. I think we will need some of that to get through with the fixed charges.

The CHAIRMAN. How much to get through now?

Captain PERRY. I should think probably about \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean to get through—

Captain PERRY. The year, and pay the fixed charges.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I will just ask you one further question. Do you have it in mind that if this deficiency is appropriated for to increase the salaries of the people now in the service either from this deficiency or from your general fund?

Captain PERRY. It is not, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be used merely for additional keepers and to pay the current salaries of present keepers, and not to increase salaries?

Captain PERRY. That is the idea, sir.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

STATEMENT OF MR. C. L. CALLOWAY.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Calloway, we are very much pressed for time and I will direct your attention to the exact thing we want to consider, and we hope you will be as brief as possible while covering the ground. You have been appointed in connection with the exhibit at Paris of such articles as would show the progress of the colored people in the United States. Now, are you getting together an exhibit?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you talk to Mr. Peck about it?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Yes, sir; everything that I have done has been under his approval.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in your plans about it and his plans about it, are you in harmony?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The space that will be allotted to you, do you know? I do not know.

Mr. CALLOWAY. Yes, sir; we will, according to the system which the French have devised, have our space in the educational department by cases, and that only admits small articles, and the best idea I can give for it is that it gives a display surface for small articles of about 2,000 square feet.

The CHAIRMAN. For the whole exhibit?

Mr. CALLOWAY. For the negro exhibit.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, I suppose, a little over 43,000 or 45,000 square feet?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Of course this display surface admits such things as photographs and small articles, but in this educational exhibit nothing large is to be admitted.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course I take it you have got to assort out and segregate now most of the things to be presented on account of the want of space?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you anticipate going to Paris?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Yes, sir; that is Mr. Peck's plan, for me to go about the 1st of March, or as soon thereafter as I can get ready.

The CHAIRMAN. And remain, under existing conditions, until about the 1st of July, you told me?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You will be able, with the aid of such assistance as will be given by the general helpers, to care for this part of the exhibit?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Well, in a certain way. You see, the idea I had is to have some one connected with it all day long and night, if it is open at night, to answer certain questions which would be asked by parties in regard to the colored people. Of course I shall be there all the time, but it would be difficult, if the exposition is open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, for one person to be there all the time; but if there is no better provision in regard to it I would do the best I could.

The CHAIRMAN. Your impression is that some one or more people ought to be in charge of that subdivision of the division during the whole exposition?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The exposition expires when?

Mr. CALLOWAY. The 5th of November. On that point, Mr. Booker Washington and Dr. Frizzel were getting up quite large exhibits and stated that unless someone who was familiar with conditions could be there they would not feel at liberty to send their exhibits. Dr. Frizzel, at Hampton, has spent from \$1,000 to \$1,200 on his exhibit, which will occupy but a very small space.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he expending it from this fund?

Mr. CALLOWAY. No, sir; of his own institution.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And Booker Washington is doing the same thing?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are satisfied with your superintendency of it?

Mr. CALLOWAY. It was at their request that I was appointed.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had some conversation with the Commissioner-General as to the amount of money and the status of his appropriation that will be necessary to add this feature to the exhibit?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did he indicate?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Well, when I was appointed he did not have, he said, any definite idea of what the plan would call for, so he directed that I make a plan, after consultation with such men as Booker Washington and other such men who were at work in the South, and I made up a plan, which I submitted, which called for an expenditure of \$25,000. That is what I figured at the time it would cost to give a really creditable exhibit. Of course we can carry an exhibit from Hampton, Tuskegee, and two or three other schools, and call them an exhibit, but it would not do credit to the United States and the colored people; so I submitted that to Mr. Peck, and he looked over it and he thought in view of other conditions necessary to carry out the exposition he would not like to ask for that much, and, therefore, he directed me to cut it down to \$15,000, and Mr. Rogers, of Albany, N. Y., directly in charge of the educational and sociological exhibit of the United States, went into the details of it, so full and complete plans of an exhibit have been made on that basis.

The CHAIRMAN. On the basis of \$15,000?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, the fact that you could only have 2,000 square feet would cut some figure?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Which only makes it necessary, Mr. Chairman, to use even more discretion in the supervision of what you have.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely.

Mr. CALLOWAY. Now, in the exhibit we have had in this country, where we have had plenty of space, we have been able to take everything that comes in and put it somewhere, but it is necessary here to very carefully select everything, and have everything gotten together with the utmost care, so that nothing would be misrepresentative of conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, after consultation with the Commissioner-General and Mr. Rogers in connection with yourself the consensus of opinion seems to be \$15,000?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. How does Rogers stand on the detailed plans? Did he approve them to take care of more than one man at a salary there; was that question discussed?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Yes, sir; the plan in that case was left open because we had hopes to secure the detail of a man who is connected with one of the Government Departments here who has special information along educational lines. I will mention him—Mr. Daniel Murray, connected with the Library here, and Mr. Putnam is thinking of detailing him to go over there in connection with the collection of books, etc.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The point I wanted to get at is this. If it became absolutely necessary to have two or three men there does Rogers understand that \$15,000 will cover that emergency?

Mr. CALLOWAY. Yes, sir.

COLLECTING REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

STATEMENT OF MR. O. L. SPAULDING, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The CHAIRMAN. This seems to be the usual deficiency appropriation for the collection of revenue from customs. What is the permanent appropriation?

Mr. SPAULDING. \$5,500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And the indefinite amounts to about \$1,000,000?

Mr. SPAULDING. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Making \$6,500,000 we provide for by continuing law?

Mr. SPAULDING. It is not \$1,000,000 I see from these figures. It is about \$650,000. In 1899, from the figures they gave me, it was \$654,080.89, and in 1898 it was \$564,626.

The CHAIRMAN. If you recollect it, Mr. Secretary, when you get back to the office I wish you would write us a letter covering a period of ten years and give us the permanent appropriations, plus the indefinite appropriations from fines and forfeitures and the deficiency appropriation of each year?

Mr. SPAULDING. Yes; I will send that right up to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Your deficiency for the year 1899 was \$1,100,000. Your estimate for 1900 is \$1,200,000. What have you expended the first six months?

Mr. SPAULDING. I can not tell you. As I say, your telegram came to my room about 11 o'clock, and I took off these figures which I have got here and I came on up, and I have not got the details.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will add to that letter the expenditures for the collection of customs for the first half of this fiscal year, and the amount from penalties and forfeitures for the first half of this fiscal year, and then your estimate of the amount necessary for the last half, it seems to me that will cover the ground all in one communication, and we can just spread that upon our hearings and govern ourselves accordingly. Will you please be so good as to send us that by to-morrow morning? We will be glad to have it.

Mr. SPAULDING. I think I can.

The CHAIRMAN. I see an item here of \$55,000 for amounts found due by accounting officers for 1899. You had \$1,100,000 last year, and now there comes an additional estimate of \$55,000 of amounts found due by the accounting officers for last year.

Mr. SPAULDING. I understand the estimate this year was sent up for \$50,000. Is that what you refer to?

The CHAIRMAN. \$55,000 it seems to be.

Secretary SPAULDING. They told me in the warrant division it would require \$100,000 instead of \$55,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For 1898 an estimate is submitted for \$100,000 and the amount submitted for 1899 is \$55,000.

Secretary SPAULDING. Well, that \$55,000 is to be increased to \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have the accounts been passed upon as yet?

Secretary SPAULDING. I can not tell you. As I say, I took those papers up in a hurry.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, 1898 and 1899 are not really urgent deficiency estimates, but still we may put them in.

URGENT DEFICIENCIES.

Secretary SPAULDING. They gave me as I came out this statement—the receipts, including permanent appropriations and the other miscellaneous receipts and deficiency appropriation for 1898. They gave me the amount expended and some matters estimated, \$7,219,286.52.

The CHAIRMAN. Your letter will show all that and show what the deficiencies are?

Secretary SPAULDING. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one other matter I want to ask you about before you go. We supposed we were through with Ellis Island.

Secretary SPAULDING. I supposed you were, too.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you go along and finish it up and occupy it without any further appropriation?

Secretary SPAULDING. Well, I do not know about that. Last March, when I took up custom matters, I dropped these matters and I know nothing about them since. I supposed at that time that the appropriation was ample, and it was so said by the Architect, and I had no doubt of it, but I learn now that the money is not sufficient; that is, I hear it incidentally, and I am told one reason for it is the advance of the price of material, but the details of that I do not know about. Assistant Secretary Taylor can tell you about that.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 9, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In reply to your request, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the appropriations and receipts on account of the appropriation for collecting the revenues from customs, embracing the years 1890 to 1900, together with the condition of the same account for the first half of the fiscal year 1900.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING, Acting Secretary.

Appropriations and receipts, by fiscal years, on account of "collecting revenue from customs."

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Permanent appropriation	\$5,500,000.00	\$5,500,000.00	\$5,500,000.00	\$5,500,000.00	\$5,500,000.00	\$5,500,000.00
Deficiency appropriations	185,000.00	500,000.00	450,000.00	500,000.00	685,000.00	770,000.00
Receipts under section 3687, Revised Statutes	1,215,186.67	887,657.53	816,183.27	761,236.39	687,269.47	638,736.08
Total	6,900,186.67	6,887,657.53	6,766,183.27	6,761,236.39	6,872,269.47	6,908,736.03
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Permanent appropriation	\$5,500,000.00	\$5,500,000.00	\$5,500,000.00	\$5,500,000.00	\$5,500,000.00	\$5,500,000.00
Deficiency appropriation	1,200,000.00	1,191,388.52	1,050,000.00	1,100,000.00	.....	.....
Receipts under section 3687, Revised Statutes	619,711.42	584,122.30	588,505.33	654,080.59	.....	.....
Estimated deficiencies yet to be provided .....	.....	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	1,200,000.00	.....
Total	7,319,711.42	7,275,505.82	7,238,505.33	7,354,080.59	.....	.....

First half of fiscal year 1900.

Permanent appropriation, one-half	\$2,750,000
Receipts under section 3687, Revised Statutes (six months)	301,440
Expenditures first six months .....	.....
Deficit	628,144

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. FRANK STRONG, GENERAL AGENT; COL. CECIL CLAY, CHIEF CLERK, AND MR. J. H. GLOVER, ACTING CHIEF OF DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

PENITENTIARY AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The CHAIRMAN. At the top of page 57 is the item for support of United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where you submit a deficiency estimate of \$9,000?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In your note you say, in explanation of that \$9,000, that there is a boiler that is out of order that has to be replaced at an expense of \$2,500, an electric-light plant at an expense of \$1,500, and you have got to buy a new oven, a new range, additional office furniture, a new supply of horses, at a total expense of \$3,000, and new laundry at an expense of \$1,500?

Major STRONG. That is what we need.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are the items which make up \$8,500?

Major STRONG. Mr. Cannon, I will say the prison has been run for several years until everything within it pretty much is a mere skeleton; and after Major McClaughry got there—he is an old prison man, you know—he examined the boilers, and at his request he had a Government inspector go there, and he forbid making any more fires under that, saying they would certainly explode, and we had to purchase two new boilers and had the other repaired, and that was done, so that reduced the appropriation, so we are short. The expenses now are every month about \$2,000 a month on that appropriation, and we figure it very closely, and that \$9,000 barely takes us through, and it is absolutely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the expenditure that has got to be made in connection with the present prison—and present work as it is going on?

Major STRONG. In the old prison; yes, sir. The present appropriation will last until about March, and this could not be foreseen; these are extraordinary expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. I find an estimate here "for erecting portions of the proposed new United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., consisting of two interior wings or cell houses," etc., which looks like a new construction, amounting to \$300,000.

Major STRONG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet I find in the statutes the legislation authorizing the erection of the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth fixes the limit of cost at \$150,000, with a positive provision of law that there should not be expended to exceed \$50,000 per annum. I now read from the act, section 4:

"That the cost of employing an architect and of building said penitentiary, workshops, and improvements, shall not, exclusive of the prison labor, exceed the sum of \$150,000, of which no more than \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended in a fiscal year."

Now, that legislation was approved June 10, 1896, and my understanding of the policy of this legislation is that there should be a United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, and that in its construction the labor question be settled pending its construction by the employment of prison labor, which was not counted, and not exceeding \$50,000 a year was to be expended there for material and superintendence, and so on and so on.

Major STRONG. That is correct; and we have kept very largely within that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now here comes a proposition not authorized by law, which looks like a new departure, to construct buildings that were not contemplated in the original, and is a drifting away from the policy, and at one jump there authorizes \$300,000.

Major STRONG. I can explain that if you will allow me to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. I want you to do so if you can.

Major STRONG. The act approved June 10, 1896, provided for a new penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, on the completion of which this old penitentiary should revert to the War Department. They have been at work since the passage of that act on this new site with the prison labor; the old prison is now 2½ miles from this new site. The prisoners have been marched to and from daily, weather permitting, and have been engaged at work on the outside walls. It is pretty well explained in these communications by the Attorney-General. It is always a dangerous business, of course, to march these prisoners in a body of 200 or 300 that distance, and not only that, but the loss of time comes in. Many days they can not work at all. Then they are employed at the old prison as best as can be cutting stone or something of that kind.

On the new site, which is near the quarry, we have a large brick plant and they are manufacturing their own brick, and these men, you must remember, are not in the ordinary class of United States prisoners, such as counterfeitors, post-office robbers, etc., but they are largely from the Indian Territory, and they are cowboys, Indians, and colored men who never did a day's work in their lives except to ride bronchos, and they have been taught to do very fine stonework. The architect and Warden McClaughry reached the conclusion that it will take a long time to build that prison with that sort of work.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that exactly what you want—a long time and the employment of those people, settling a vexed question while it is going on, no interference with outside labor, at least practically none, and instead of marching them $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles if you could march them 10 miles would it not be better?

Major STRONG. No, sir; I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right upon the point I want to know.

Major STRONG. The element of danger must be considered. It is a dangerous thing for those men to go there upon foggy days, and they have had escapes there, too, which it is absolutely impossible to prevent.

The CHAIRMAN. Still you have escapes everywhere.

Major STRONG. Not this way. Fifteen escaped at one time. In the first place, it is the question of the difference between foresight and hindsight. The former warden, French, gave the Department to understand that by the expenditure of \$150,000 that with prison labor he could put up a prison that would cost with ordinary labor \$500,000 more; and the present warden—than whom there is no better prison man in the country—differs in his views also; and also the architect says that if we could get this appropriation right away, and get to work and put up these wings, so as to place in confinement in those wings the bulk of the prisoners, they would be right on the ground, so as to utilize every hour of time and avoid the danger of marching them to and from, and everything of that kind. Then they would have occupation enough for those prisoners to finish the prison for I don't know how many years. They could keep them employed at that as long as they wanted.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there is a change of architect?

Major STRONG. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, there is a change of warden, and with a change of warden comes a change of plans. Congress was led to believe when it enacted this legislation for the construction of this prison that by the utilization of the prison labor and appropriation of \$50,000 a year that the prison could be constructed there worth \$500,000 plus, and in the meantime something would be given to those people to do. Presto! change. A new man is appointed warden and the old plan is discarded, and the foundation upon which the Government was led to enact this legislation is swept away. Is there any possible chance of getting any assurance upon a new warden's life, in some way, to guarantee that he will not go out and a new warden come in and—presto! change—a different policy?

Major STRONG. The Attorney-General himself is thoroughly convinced of the advisability of this new plan.

The CHAIRMAN. But he was not more thoroughly convinced than the former Attorney-General of the advisability of the old plan, was he?

Major STRONG. Of course we have to depend largely upon the views of the warden and architect, and naturally, too; but since then I have talked with Colonel Wright, superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania prison, one of the largest in the country, and he said that experience taught him that it was almost impracticable to build a large prison with prison labor entirely; that he could not do it, and he had tried it. It can be done in time. The State of Iowa, I understand, has been about twenty-five years building a penitentiary at Anamosa; but they built right on the ground, and not 2 or 3 miles away.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of the reservation?

Major STRONG. I have forgotten; but it is a good-sized reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. The old prison where these people are confined when they are not at work—is that upon part of the reservation that is to be a prison reservation?

Major STRONG. No, sir; the present prison is a part of the post—close to the post, and a part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The present prison constitutes a part of the post and the post is still in existence?

Major STRONG. Oh, certainly; it is a large reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is that from the city of Leavenworth?

Major STRONG. Two and a half to three miles at least, and the new prison will be nearer; it is at the end of the reservation and near the city.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be a prison reservation by itself when completed, and there-

fore will not disfigure or conflict with the aesthetic tastes of the post on the one hand and the American citizen on the other hand, who wants to use that as an American citizen wants to for a show ground?

Major STRONG. No, sir; not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. This whole departure is placed upon the ground that it is not an economical proceeding to use these prisoners 2 miles away from their work; that there are some days the conditions are unfavorable, and it is not safe or expedient to march them the 2 miles?

Major STRONG. And many days it is impossible for them to work.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is it proposed, if this \$300,000 is appropriated, to use any but prison labor in this expenditure?

Major STRONG. Oh, certainly; it is contemplated to build it by contract—those two wings. It is contemplated, as explained in the warden and architect's communications, to build the two wings and then the connecting buildings, kitchen, dining room, boiler room, and so on for the prison as ultimately to be completed, which will answer the whole purpose for the whole prison.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is proposed at one bite to blow in \$300,000, to do the work by contract—twice as much as this work was contemplated to cost. I mean aliunde the labor of these prisoners when this legislation was enacted, and then there would be \$300,000 worth of work done by outside labor under contract, that they might occupy—

Major STRONG. But in the meantime these men would not be idle. They would be employed in quarrying stone, making brick, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Where?

Major STRONG. On the present site.

The CHAIRMAN. They would still have to be marched those 2 miles back and forth?

Major STRONG. Certainly, to some extent, I suppose, until the wings are completed. The object is, as we have tried to explain, to get the prison on a site just at the earliest possible moment, so as to keep these men there.

The CHAIRMAN. How many prisoners are there at Fort Leavenworth?

Major STRONG. About 815; that is all the old prison can accommodate. They may have 40 or 50 above 800 at times.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all that will be sent there until the additional prison buildings are completed?

Major STRONG. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. How many United States prisoners are there altogether in the penitentiaries?

Major STRONG. About 3,500, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. The difference between 800 and 3,500 are accommodated as heretofore in the various prisons throughout the country under contract?

Major STRONG. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, it is quite practical to utilize the 800 prisoners in this work from this on until it is done?

Major STRONG. Not all of the 800; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, such of them—the bulk of them—as near as you can utilize 800?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir; in one way and another—quarrying stone, laying brick, and all that sort of thing. They have to be taught, like apprentices, you understand.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that thoroughly, but I am not sure it would not be a good thing if we took fifty years in the teaching and giving them employment?

Major STRONG. We find it more and more difficult every year to secure first-class State institutions in which to put our prisoners. For instance, we have in the Ohio penitentiary, which is one of the largest and has about 2,500 prisoners, about 700 United States prisoners, and we pay the State of Ohio somewhere nearly equally as much as we are asking now.

The CHAIRMAN. You pay them how much per prisoner?

Major STRONG. Thirty cents a day, my recollection is.

The CHAIRMAN. It is less than \$100 a year per prisoner?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I would like to suggest right there that we get the difference. Take the 800 prisoners from the 3,500 and find what is the cost of the remaining 2,700 to the United States Government now per annum, if you want to look into the economical side of the question?

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose it costs about 30 cents a day.

Major STRONG. On the average more than that, taking the Western prisons; there the rates are higher and I should say on an average 40 cents a day.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think we made it last year 48 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would look into that and write us a letter giving us the information.

Major STRONG. If you have no objection, I should say, personally, my own idea is, it should not make any difference to the Government what it costs; the Government should support its own prisoners, convicted in its own courts, and not turn them over to the State prisons to be punished.

The CHAIRMAN. That is quite alien to this discussion.

Major STRONG. I do not think it is.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want you to do is to write a letter to this committee giving the cost for the last five years for the support of prisoners in the United States, the average cost, and what it is costing now for the current year.

Major STRONG. You mean in penitentiaries only or the whole support of prisoners?

The CHAIRMAN. I mean in penitentiaries only and the cost of this class of prisoners.

Mr. BARNEY. Outside of the United States prisons and inside United States prisons?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it is difficult to get the cost of supporting in the Leavenworth prison, because there is maintenance of plant, interest, depreciation, and all that kind of thing, and it is exceedingly difficult to estimate.

Major STRONG. Do we take into account any value of the prisoner's labor in these State institutions? I think they admit that they are worth 50 cents apiece, so we are virtually paying 80 cents a day.

The CHAIRMAN. I beg your pardon; I am asking the cost from the Treasury, not from the speculative cost or what profit can be made from the prisoners. The truth of the matter is that the prison question is an exceedingly sore one in all the Northern States, and in most of the Southern States they treat them barbarously, as I understand.

Major STRONG. I think they do; they lease them out in all sorts of ways.

The CHAIRMAN. Under their system—I am not abusing the Southern States for doing it; they are probably doing the best they can—I must confess that the question of prison labor and all the conditions surrounding it is in a representative government a very serious one.

Major STRONG. It is a very serious problem; there is no doubt about that.

The CHAIRMAN. And therefore, as far as I am concerned, I very cheerfully united in the enactment of this legislation and this policy, and I must confess further that I am not to be driven from my notions about that policy unless the facts absolutely drive me to confess we were mistaken before and must now enter upon a new departure.

Major STRONG. Colonel Clay has figured here 2,700 prisoners at 40 cents a day, \$394,200 a year. That is what we pay the State institutions. They also receive their labor.

The CHAIRMAN. If you pay that much. I do not think you pay that much.

Major STRONG. I do not know whether the Colonel has figured it right or not.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are assuming you pay 40 cents.

Major STRONG. I think the average is fully up to that; I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give it to us.

Major STRONG. Yes, sir. (See letter on committee files.)

Mr. CURTIS (a Representative from Kansas). I would like to say on the question of cost of this building, I do not think you ought to take into consideration the act alone of June 10, 1896. In the first place, you passed an act for the erection of three penitentiaries in 1891, one in the south, one in the center of the United States, and the other on the Pacific coast, and you are now building one, I believe, at Atlanta, one at Fort Leavenworth, and the one on the Pacific coast has not been commenced.

The CHAIRMAN. Allow me to suggest, and see if we understand the facts aright. I do not understand that the Fort Leavenworth prison is one of the three.

Mr. CURTIS. Well, it is, and that is just the point I want to make. Then in the year 1895 this property was transferred—I do not know the number of acres; I did know, but I have forgotten—from the War Department to the Department of Justice, and this very act of June 10, 1896, made it one of those three penitentiaries by referring back to the act of 1891. Now, it is true, Mr. Chairman, that when you made this appropriation there was a fight made by the city of Leavenworth against the location of this by Mr. Broderick and Judge Crozier, who had been United States Senator. The warden, Mr. French, came here and said the penitentiary could be erected for \$150,000 with prison labor, and after an experience of a few years I know from conversations I had with him that he became convinced that part of this prison ought to be erected at once and by contract, so as to save this time.

I think it is estimated you lose 60 per cent in the loss of time in going and coming and the loss by bad weather. Now, I had a conversation within six or eight months before he was transferred or removed from that penitentiary, and I know that he at

that time was convinced that he ought to ask for an appropriation to build a part of the penitentiary by contract, so that the prisoners could be kept on the ground. Now we have over 800 prisoners there. We have but 57 guards—no; I think the limit is 55, and we have only that number of guards, and we have more guards for military prisoners.

The CHAIRMAN. Any objection to increasing the guard force there?

Mr. CURTIS. I have been trying to get them to increase them at the Department, but I have been unable to do it. By reason of the fact that this is to be one of the three great penitentiaries that you have already commenced, and the wall has been built, and the fact that it is going to take you years and years to finish up the penitentiary, it seems to me that it would be a very proper thing to make this appropriation, and you will not only save time but money; and I think clearly from the wording, the act of June 10, 1891, intended this to be one of the three penitentiaries provided for in the act of 1891.

The CHAIRMAN. Granted.

Mr. CURTIS. Now, you did not put in \$50,000 or \$150,000 in the plan when you contemplated building three penitentiaries in 1891, but when this plan was adopted you simply did it to carry out the suggestions of the warden of the penitentiary, who, I say now, I am satisfied before he left there, came to the conclusion he made a mistake, and that it was best, at least, to have the cells built on the ground so that the men could be kept there.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you right there: The Government owns this reservation?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government owns also the prison upon this reservation that would accommodate 800 people plus?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That was under the direction of the War Department?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. By this legislation this reservation, or so much of it as was necessary, and this prison entirely, was transferred from the War Department to the Department of Justice?

Major STRONG. The bare prison.

Mr. CURTIS. Some buildings, as I understand it, now used by the Department of Justice the War Department are demanding and asking for right now.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, the War Department belongs to the United States; it does not exist for its well-being.

Mr. CURTIS. That I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. Or the Department of Justice for its well-being, and Congress has plenary power in the premises, and the United States owns the whole shooting match. In point of fact, this prison was in being when it was transferred from the War Department to the Department of Justice and this work entered upon, and it is still in being and still occupied for these 800 prisoners, and Congress having legislated from the information that has been indicated and upon the theory that has been indicated, the Department of Justice now seeks with a new warden to attack that theory and instead of relying upon prison help, utilizing the present prison in the meantime, the proposition is to let by contract this penitentiary in part at an expense of \$300,000 and dispense with prison labor that far. Now you say there is probably lost 40 or 60 per cent—

Mr. CURTIS. Sixty per cent.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). Of the efficiency of the labor of these prisoners on account of their being 2 miles away.

Mr. CURTIS. And bad weather.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole thing?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you not aware, Mr. Curtis, that in Indiana and perhaps in other States the necessity of giving the prisoners something to do makes them economize the result of the prisoners' labor, so much so that in Indiana, I am informed, in the construction of prison work they make each prisoner take just one brick and march a very considerable distance and then march back again and get another. The whole policy arising from the prison labor and the absolute necessity of giving the prisoners something to do from the standpoint of humanity is a very grave one throughout the country, and from that standpoint is it at all desirable to rush in and take \$300,000 of this work away from the prisoners and do it by contract?

Mr. CURTIS. I should think under the circumstances it would be because you do not end the demand for prison labor by constructing these cells. Of course I do not know the time it will take to complete the building; but it will take them fifteen or twenty years, from what I gather, to complete that penitentiary.

Major STRONG. If the prisoners were building the prison on the ground of the old prison we would never ask this.

The CHAIRMAN. It is just the difference of 2 miles.

Major STRONG. Nearly 3 miles, and the quarry is still farther away.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish it was 4.

Mr. CURTIS. It is simply a question of policy whether it would be best to expend this amount of money to put them on the ground or keep them employed in this way.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in regard to this \$300,000; have you any bids upon this prison?

Major STRONG. No, sir; that is the estimate of the architect.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any assurances you would not come back for another \$300,000 the next year?

Major STRONG. No, sir; but I have no idea I would. Of course, we have to rely upon the estimate of the architect and the architect makes his own estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. You found you relied upon the estimates of people at the Leavenworth reservation; and you have been leaning upon a broken reed, from your standpoint?

Major STRONG. Well, I admit that they have changed their mind; there is no doubt about that, and it is a question of policy—a change of policy, that is all—warranted by the experience of the last two or three years.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You considered also the question of health and humanity in marching them through bad weather 2 miles?

Major STRONG. That is covered in the communication from the warden. We endeavored to have it all explained fully in the communication.

The CHAIRMAN. I take it the fact they get open air ought to help them a little bit.

Major STRONG. The outdoor air and outdoor work is really what has kept them in good health. They have had excellent health.

Mr. CURTIS. The Major could give you the number of acres in the penitentiary, if you like.

Mr. BARNEY. You spoke of the large number of prisoners escaping from that penitentiary. Was that on account of being marched back and forth?

Major STRONG. No; that bunch of 15 escaped, and that has nothing to do with the marching.

Mr. CURTIS. It is the condition of the old building they occupy and the question of convenience.

Mr. BARNEY. There is no additional danger on account of their marching back and forth from their labor?

Major STRONG. Oh, there is danger. They march across the reservation that in the fall is grown up with weeds and high grass, and there is timber all around. They are not surrounded, for they have but 14 or 15 guards to take care of 200 or 300 prisoners in marching that distance, and the guards, of course, can not come near enough to the prisoners hardly to hear, and they are afraid their weapons will be taken from them.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the use of additional guards indicated?

Major STRONG. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not submitted an additional estimate for additional guards?

Major STRONG. No, sir; you very kindly authorized the Attorney-General to employ additional guards when he deemed it necessary, and I think he has employed about five.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have not enough guards then it is your own fault.

Major STRONG. And you can readily see it is a dangerous thing to march that number of prisoners that distance in the open country, no matter whether you have a very reasonable force of guards. Under the old military discipline they had no marching of that kind and they had two full companies at that prison.

The CHAIRMAN. It was known, however, where you expected to erect this prison in 1896, was it not?

Major STRONG. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The site of the present prison was known?

Major STRONG. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are just as far now from the old prison to the new as it was then?

Major STRONG. Certainly. In the meantime, I think, the War Department has changed its mind about that prison, and now they want to get it back. They have 500 or 600 prisoners scattered over the country. However, we do not make any argument on that point.

The CHAIRMAN. Fortunately or unfortunately, we have a great many posts we will

abandon, and a great many that ought to be, and it does not seem but the War Department is in a fair condition.

CIRCUIT JUDGES SALARIES.

Go to the item at the top of page 59, payment of the salaries of circuit judges, etc.

Colonel CLAY. Under the acts of February 23, 1899, and January 25, there were three new circuit judges provided, and no provision was made for their salaries for the balance of that year nor for the present current year, so there will be due salaries for 1900 for each of the three, \$18,000, and then there will be due the portion of the salary for the unexpired part of 1899 which would make the estimate of \$5,000.37, making a total of \$23,000.37.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item for incidental expenses. That grows out of the abandonment of the old department building?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; and the reason why this is put in here now is simply this: We have now three buildings, one on K street, one on Lafayette square, and part of the Corcoran Building, which will necessarily require the same number of watchmen for each building and the same number of firemen to take care of the heating and steam apparatus as at the one building, and there was no appropriation to pay, and the Attorney-General was obliged to take the money out of the appropriation for the new building, and he ought not to have done so, and the Comptroller does not think it ought to have been paid out of that, so we are obliged to have this amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Comptroller declined to audit the account?

Colonel CLAY. The Comptroller argued against it, and said that ought not to come out of the appropriation for the new building, and he was only willing to allow the accounts and pass it under protest.

The CHAIRMAN. But he allows them to pass?

Colonel CLAY. He did.

The CHAIRMAN. What did it amount to?

Colonel CLAY. We have already paid \$3,000, so it is estimated \$5,000 would cover the balance of this year, and there is an item put in for the coming fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. As these accounts have been passed for \$3,000, do you want all of this \$5,000?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; that is for the time covering from the 1st of January until the 30th of June.

The CHAIRMAN. And it will take about \$5,000 more?

Colonel CLAY. Or something within that.

The CHAIRMAN. How much within that?

Colonel CLAY. I should think it would take—probably \$500, say, within that would cover it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if this is not appropriated, you will have to go to the appropriation for the new building?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; and that is what the Attorney-General did not want to do.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, he did it once and he does not want to do it again?

Colonel CLAY. That appropriation was made to cover the erection of the building, and he does not want to use it for this outside matter, and if it had not been for that he would not have put it in.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this appropriation in part diverted in any other instance except this?

Colonel CLAY. I think we pay the rent of the building we are now occupying out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. And the other two buildings also?

Colonel CLAY. And the building on Lafayette square. The Court of Claims has a special appropriation, you see below, of \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no estimate coming now for that rent?

Colonel CLAY. I think that there is an estimate, perhaps, in the regular bill, which has been paid, so we let that go; but we do not think that these little questions, like these little incidental expenses, ought to be paid out of it. The rent of building is more intimately connected with the building than the incidental expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. But, still, if you take it up and pay it in part in the current fiscal year from that appropriation, it seems to me it is desirable to do it all for the balance of this year from that appropriation, or reimburse that appropriation—one of the two?

Colonel CLAY. There would be no objection to reimbursing it; that would be perhaps a better way to do it and not have a controversy with the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. If we mark it out entirely we will commence anew on the 1st of July?

Colonel CLAY. Yes; if we get another appropriation to do it; but that does not recoup the regular appropriation. If it had been thought of at the time there would have been a little special provision put in for the building proper, as well as below for the Court of Claims. They have \$25,000 there for the temporary Court of Claims, but there was nothing said about the employment of anybody, or for fuel, light, and furniture, repairs, and other expenses, so that fell upon their little miscellaneous appropriation. I think it was \$3,000 a year they have, which had been nearly expended when they were in the old building, you see. This appropriates no more money for that building. It is simply adding verbiage so it can be used. It is intended that that appropriation should cover all those expenses, but the verbiage not being in specifically—

The CHAIRMAN. Will you tell how much it cost to furnish the Corcoran Building and to move the Court of Claims in there?

Colonel CLAY. It cost \$10,000 for the rent of the building. The owners of the building have spent \$12,000 on it putting in an elaborate steam-heating plant, electric plant, and an elevator.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean it costs \$10,000 per annum rental?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir. They have already spent—that, is the owners—this year \$12,000 in the changes which they have made in there.

The CHAIRMAN. There is \$25,000?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What has become of the other \$15,000?

Colonel CLAY. That \$15,000 there, not the whole of it, some may have been expended under the act, but these items put in here in this additional verbiage could not have been paid and the things have been obtained, and the Comptroller says we can not pay for them out of that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it you can not pay for?

Colonel CLAY. This does not appropriate any more money; the appropriation is already there.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand it exactly, but I want to see how much has been expended.

Colonel CLAY. I can send you up a statement of that in very short order.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would, and somewhat in detail. In other words, this appropriation of \$25,000 was contemplated by Congress to provide for the Court of Claims pending the time when it moved out of the old department building and the construction of the new. You completely furnished that, did you not?

Colonel CLAY. We had to furnish the building for the court.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the cost of furnishing it?

Colonel CLAY. That I do not know. It was not done under my supervision, but I can get the whole statement.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write us a letter exhausting the whole ground touching that matter in reference to the Court of Claims.

Colonel CLAY. All right. The Attorney-General himself put in \$25,000 after the original bill was drawn—I went away from the country at the time and was not here—and he put it in with the idea that that would cover it, but the verbiage was not broad enough, so the Treasury officials said, to cover those items of fuel, light, furniture, repairs, and other expenses.

DOCKET ENTRIES.

Now, there is a little item below of \$500 asked for. You know last session you provided for an attorney in charge of dockets. Of course the Department of Justice does not undertake to keep a duplicate of a docket of every court in the country; that would be an enormous and useless thing, and the Attorney-General represented here to this committee, and so represented that it did give an attorney in charge of dockets so we could keep reasonable docket records of all important cases in which the Government had an interest so Congress, or those interested in the Department, could find out without too much delay and trouble the status of any of those cases, so no lapses should occur, as in one instance where there was nothing in the records of our Department to show, and there nearly lapsed a million dollars in a Pacific railroad case because there was nothing anywhere to show in regard to it.

The CHAIRMAN. How is this being expended?

Colonel CLAY. This \$500? It is simply wanted in order to employ someone to get up the reports which we have already received from those people. It is more than one man, the attorney in charge of dockets, can do to get up all we have already

received so as to get the necessary start, and after that get these all filed and indexed under the card-index system he will keep his work up.

The CHAIRMAN. You have one attorney in charge of dockets; what do you pay him?

Colonel CLAY. He is paid \$2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. A detailed man, or is he a new man?

Colonel CLAY. He is a man who was formerly employed in the Department of Justice, a lawyer.

The CHAIRMAN. How many clerks under him?

Colonel CLAY. None.

The CHAIRMAN. If he needs clerical assistance can not you transfer somebody?

Colonel CLAY. We have need now of additional people in that department; do not ask us to transfer anybody.

The CHAIRMAN. This is to appoint somebody at \$500 a year?

Colonel CLAY. No, sir; it is simply to appropriate \$500 for the balance of this fiscal year. The Attorney-General may use \$200 or \$300 in employing somebody competent at \$75 or \$100 a month, and when the man gets through that work is done and he may not have expended all of the \$500.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, after all, what I want to get at now is to know the necessity for it. I have no objection if it is needed. This is to give a stenographer or copyist to this man, or something of that kind?

Colonel CLAY. No, sir; it is to get that work done. Why, here are the docket entries in two cases [exhibiting same]. Suppose some attorney wants to find out the status of the case. He can not take them out of the files like this and wade through them [exhibiting papers]; so he wants to get at their status without going over them. Or somebody else wants to know about it; he goes to our card index, which has been taken from this and salient notes made of it.

If you would try some day and go there and ask the attorney in charge of dockets what is the status of such and such a case in such and such a district, in the old days we would say that we would write and find out, and now we have a memorandum index filled out from the last report we had from the attorney, and there is the whole thing in a nut shell. You remember the Attorney-General at the last session told you he had felt the want of some such thing when he came in the office there, and we have gotten up a series of blanks we send out to these attorneys and they report on them. Here is one [exhibiting same].

Mr. LIVINGSTON. As I understand it is simply a mere clerk to help the attorney—

Colonel CLAY. To get up the amount of these things which have accumulated up to date.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is it not a permanent place?

Colonel CLAY. Oh, no; it is just an appropriation of \$500 which we thought would certainly cover it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If you want to put two persons on with the \$500 you can do it, or you can put on three persons?

Colonel CLAY. Certainly; on the authority to expend the \$500 if that much was necessary, we could do it. It is a thing which is of enormous value to the Government, and a thing the want of which has been felt. People have come there and asked for cases, and I have had to go over and hunt up files and see what the correspondence was of such and such a case, as, naturally, without this system we had no record of these cases except as developed by the letters which passed to and fro, and the Departments would write and ask us to institute proceedings.

MILEAGE TO SERVE PROCESS.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got just a bald piece of legislation here below which I, for one, do not like to enter upon, because I am not posted about it.

Mr. GLOVER. I believe I am here to explain that as far as it can be explained. Formerly, under section 829 of the Revised Statutes, a marshal or his deputy, in serving process was entitled to mileage going from the place and return to the place of service, chargeable one way only, and that was held for years, ever since 1853 as far as I know, and until within the present year under the present Comptroller; but there was a further provision in that section that the marshal might elect to charge his actual necessary expenses of his trip in lieu of mileage. It happened in a great many cases that the mileage allowable under the law was not sufficient to pay all the expenses of the marshal or his deputy in making service. Especially was that true in some of the Western States, where transportation is high, and his actual traveling expenses covered travel both going and returning—going from the place where the writ is received to the place of service and getting back again.

Those are the actual expenses in lieu of mileage going, and it was held the actual expenses might be charged in that way and mileage only one way, but the present Comptroller in two, and perhaps several, cases, but notably in two—in re Brigham, of Utah, and in re Hitch, of southern Illinois—held that the actual expenses ended where the mileage ended, and, therefore, unless the deputy traveled to the place of service and back to the place where the writ was issued he can only get mileage going to the place of service, and his actual expenses would stop there, and he could not get any actual expenses in getting back to his home unless he went back to the place of the issue of process, and then, under this holding, he could get mileage both ways—a new principle entirely, or he got actual expenses both ways. Now, this works very badly under the new system of May 26, 1896, for these reasons: Here is the place of court and there are deputies all around over the district. Now, the idea of the Department was to have those deputies scattered over the district, a deputy here and a deputy there, to serve processes in those neighborhoods. Now, it was supposed this would give a deputy located here, if that mileage was not enough to cover his expenses he might elect his actual expenses on any trip, but the Comptroller says, "No; if you start here and go out here and serve this process you can only get mileage to that point, and consequently you can only get actual expenses to that point, and you have to bear the expense back to here yourself." But he says "if you have this deputy who resides away out here from the place of issuance to serve that process that brings the travel back here"—and the thing is utterly unnecessary and only additional expense—"you can have mileage out there and back here, or you can have actual expenses out there and back here." Now, the Department does not want that done. The Department wants the process served here and does not want these unnecessary expenses, and the very object of having a field deputy was to save this unnecessary travel and expense.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to commend you to the Committee on the Judiciary. There is much about this and so much of the Comptroller's decisions that, so far as I am individually concerned, I know very little about it; and it seems to be a matter of legislation that ought to go to the proper committee.

Mr. GLOVER. The only difficulty about that is that probably that legislation would be quite a while in getting through.

The CHAIRMAN. It would have to go through by unanimous consent, and would be subject to the point of order.

Mr. BARNEY. As a matter of fact, do not these deputy marshals usually live at places where writs are returnable? Do they not have their offices there?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir; the field deputies none of them, almost, have.

Mr. BARNEY. How many deputies do you usually have in one district there?

Mr. GLOVER. In some districts there will be none and in other districts 30 or 40.

Mr. BARNEY. What is the average number?

Mr. GLOVER. That would be very hard to say, but perhaps the average is 10; but I could not say about that.

Mr. BARNEY. How many do they have at the home office?

Mr. GLOVER. Ordinarily none; that is field deputies. Sometimes they do, but usually none. The services at home offices are usually performed by the marshal, or what is called the vice-deputy.

The CHAIRMAN. Which costs the most, the law as it is or the law as you propose to amend it?

Mr. GLOVER. To carry out the whole principle of the Comptroller's decision it will cost more; it costs mileage both ways; if those deputies are allowed to come out here and come back here the mileage will be a great deal more.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You mean to say it costs the Government less—that this is a saving?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; it is a saving to the Government.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Can you estimate how much?

Mr. GLOVER. No; I could not tell.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Have you any information at all?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir; it would be impossible to make it. I can only make it on a supposable case.

Mr. BARNEY. Under the present law the marshal does not get any fees, anyway?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir; but the field deputies do get three-fourths of the fees provided by section 829, and they get those fees not only earned from the United States, but they get those fees earned in civil cases between individuals, and those are paid out of the appropriation that is made from Congress, and these are collected from the parties and turned into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts under the present law of May 28, 1896; and then I may say under this decision we get a great many complaints from the marshals. They say they can not get the process served by the

deputy under this decision of the Comptroller. We had a notable case of the deputy marshal at Boston taking a prisoner on a writ of removal. While formerly we would have allowed him the expenses out here and back in lieu of mileage, the Comptroller said, "You can not get that, because that writ happens to be returnable at Boston;" he put it on that ground. He did not pay the man, and he was absolutely out of pocket for the transportation of a United States prisoner.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. BLAIN W. TAYLOR, CHIEF CLERK, POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, I have requested the chairman of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads to take up this question of these post-office deficiencies and give us the benefit of his judgment about them, and I suppose he will shoulder the burden, but we will have to run through them also.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Unless we rely entirely upon his views we will have to go through these ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose we will have to run through them. Your first item is for rent of stable from October 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive, at \$20 per month, \$180?

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, that item is caused by the fact that heretofore the stable that has been used by the Post-Office Department was included in the rent of the building which was used by the topographer. A number of years ago a building was rented for the topographer, and that included the rent of that stable, as it was attached to the property. When the topographic office was given up the 1st of October on account of the removal to the new building, of course the stable was given up with it, and of course it is necessary to have some way to provide for the departmental horses, and the best terms we could get, and which we think extremely low terms, were \$20 a month. We did not enter into any agreement, but the American Security and Trust Company let us have a stable; we did not go into any writing or contract, but we agreed to try to get them that much for the stable.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for fuel and repairs to heating apparatus, \$3,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is caused by the removal to the new building. Our expenditures there for coal at this time are running something over—well about \$1,075 a month, and additional expenses, such as supplies of various kinds, on account of the expensive plant we have there, which necessitates additional expenses in that direction over what we had at the old building, and the hauling of ashes is quite an item, and packing that vast machinery is something that has to be done which costs money, and oil is quite an item.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had an appropriation at the rate of \$9,000 a year.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; and we are very much afraid since we made this estimate of \$3,000 it will not be enough to carry us through the year.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you occupy these offices?

Mr. TAYLOR. We commenced there on the 1st day of October as a department proper.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have occupied it nine months of this fiscal year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If this \$3,000 should be given, that would be at the rate of \$12,000 a year for fuel?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; for fuel. We think we can get through, but we have some doubts now, as I say, since we submitted this estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. At what rate are you expending for fuel?

Mr. TAYLOR. For fuel alone our expenses per month are \$1,075.

The CHAIRMAN. For twelve months, if it would run the year around, that would be \$12,000, but it does not run the year through.

Mr. TAYLOR. It does not run that heavy through the year for fuel, but the machinery we have there has necessarily to be overhauled every year, and that is a very considerable item.

The CHAIRMAN. You are satisfied \$3,000 will be required?

Mr. TAYLOR. I am satisfied it will require that, and I am afraid more.

The CHAIRMAN. For printing and binding for the Post-Office Department. Who knows about that?

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I guess I could speak to that, but I do not know that I can do anything better than to submit the arguments which are contained here in two letters, one sent by the First Assistant Postmaster-General and the letter of the Postmaster-General transmitting this estimate. If the committee cares I will read this communication.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Mr. TAYLOR. This is from the chief of division of supplies, addressed to the Hon. Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster-General:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1900.

SIR: When the estimates of urgent deficiencies were submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by this Department several days ago, they included an item of \$20,000 for printing and binding for the Post-Office Department and postal service. The Public Printer has since advised this Department that there is but \$30,000 remaining to its credit under the printing appropriation, and that the expenditure during the month of December amounted to \$30,000, which large expenditure could not be foreseen by the Department.

In view of the above facts, the First Assistant Postmaster-General suggests, and I therefore recommend, that the item for printing and binding be increased to \$40,000.

Very respectfully,

CH. EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. JOSEPH CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, January 6, 1900.

Hon. PERRY S. HEATH,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

SIR: About a month ago an estimate for the urgent deficiency bill of this division was made by me, and the estimated amount for printing at that time was made in accordance with the balance still remaining to the credit of the Department. Yesterday, however, the office of the Public Printer informed me that the expenditure for printing during the month of December has been \$30,000, which is an abnormal amount, and could not be foreseen by this division. On account of this I have to urge and respectfully request that the sum estimated—\$20,000—be increased to \$40,000, as there is but \$30,000 at this time remaining on the books of the Public Printer to the credit of this Department.

Very respectfully,

M. W. LOUIS,
Superintendent Division of Post-Office Supplies.

Approved.

PERRY S. HEATH,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the first estimate we asked for \$20,000, and on account of the report of the Public Printer at a later date the First Assistant Postmaster-General decided that it would be necessary to increase that amount to \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you unexpended on the 1st of January?

Mr. TAYLOR. On January 6, according to this statement of the chief of division, there is \$30,000 remaining to the credit of the Department.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. That is of the \$195,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all he says about it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; that is all that he said in reference to the last increase.

The CHAIRMAN. That may be much printing that would cover the whole year?

Mr. TAYLOR. I find in this document 210 the argument for the present increase asked for of \$20,000. That is put upon the ground, as I remember it, that the printing is more expensive than it has been owing to, perhaps, one reason, the increase in the pay of printers in the Government Printing Office.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE W. BEAVERS, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

TEMPORARY CLERKS.

The CHAIRMAN. I find an appropriation in the current legislative bill for this year of \$13,000 for the employment of temporary clerks for nine months, and I am informed that there is an estimate on the way for \$6,717 for the same force?

Mr. BEAVERS. To continue those on three months longer.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for these clerks?

Mr. BEAVERS. It largely arises out of the military business.

The CHAIRMAN. What military business?

Mr. BEAVERS. Most all the work of the military business comes on the First Assistant's office—the auditing and checking. I have five men in my division alone.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not done now?

Mr. BEAVERS. No, sir; it is not. We are still checking up.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I do not understand; checking what military business?

Mr. BEAVERS. Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not have the care of that service?

Mr. BEAVERS. I handle the appropriations and make the disbursements.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the service of the Philippines under the Post-Office Department here?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir; principally.

The CHAIRMAN. The same in Cuba?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir. The Cuban service, however, is more independent than any other, simply for the reason that it is self-sustaining.

The CHAIRMAN. Your Cuban service under military government there, you say, is dependent upon you?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir; and all others are passed upon by our Postmaster-General first—under our auspices, you might say.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you mean the whole business is audited here?

Mr. BEAVERS. No; the auditing is done there by the War Department's Auditor, but all the orders are made, and employment and extension of the service, and everything like that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is done through the First Assistant's office?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir; he does the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Superintends the work. Is it separate work?

Mr. BEAVERS. Separate work, yes, sir; and the money-order division is very much behind in their work, and we have a number of extra clerks in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this temporary force on that work?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other clerks on that?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir; our best clerks are on that work, and the temporary force are helping out on the routine work.

The CHAIRMAN. You contemplated dispensing with this force on the 1st of July?

Mr. BEAVERS. I think we have asked for no extra clerks, but a continuation of these temporary clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. For a year longer?

Mr. BEAVERS. For three months longer.

The CHAIRMAN. What is their compensation?

Mr. BEAVERS. The highest is \$1,200, and the great majority of them \$720 and \$800.

The CHAIRMAN. Appointed through the civil service?

Mr. BEAVERS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They have no tenure of that kind?

Mr. BEAVERS. No, sir; they simply have an allowance for nine months, and we must get this gap now in order to continue them, and then we are at your mercy again.

The CHAIRMAN. You are chief of the salary and allowance division?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The most of those people are on duty in your division?

Mr. BEAVERS. No, sir; the free delivery has some of them, and one is in the money-order division, and I have five of them, and some are in the supply division.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are there altogether, then?

Mr. BEAVERS. Mr. Allen will appear to talk with you gentlemen in respect to these clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Mr. Allen?

Mr. BEAVERS. He is chief clerk of the First Assistant's office. I can only speak so far as it relates to my division, but there is an urgent necessity—I am aware of that. He could not appear before your committee on account of General Heath's absence.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate seems to contemplate an increase of that force.

Mr. BEAVERS. For next year?

The CHAIRMAN. No; for the balance of this year.

Mr. BEAVERS. Three months is what I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. There is \$13,400 for nine months, which would be at the rate of \$4,475 per quarter.

Mr. BEAVERS. I think they want to make some slight increase. I did not expect you would take that up, because that is on the legislative bill.

The CHAIRMAN. That is very considerable—that is an increase of 50 per cent. It will have run for nine months at \$4,475, and at the rate of \$6,674 that is an increase of 50 per cent?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Our jurisdiction is tentative, and General Bingham's committee has jurisdiction of the legislative bill.

Mr. BEAVERS. Well, we only ask you to be good for three months.

The CHAIRMAN. Nevertheless that increase of force is 50 per cent, and at the end of three months there is your increase of 50 per cent. In other words, without knowledge—we having to deal with it, and doing nothing with it except from a deficiency standpoint—we seemingly create a condition that might embarrass the people who have the permanent jurisdiction.

Mr. BEAVERS. I did not expect to be called on that item at all.

CLERKS IN POST-OFFICES.

The CHAIRMAN. We do it incidentally, because there does not seem to be anybody else here. Now, go to the item for compensation of clerks in the post-office, \$19,952.19. This seems to be out of the postal revenues.

Mr. BEAVERS. This is occasioned by reason of our removal into the new building in the city of Washington before the Department occupied the building. We moved the city post-office in there and had to run the elevators and everything else. In other words, we had two forces of men employed—one at the old building and the other at the new building. We had no appropriation for the building at all and we had to open it, and no provision was made for this new building and we used up money temporarily there until Congress could meet and pass an appropriation so as to make good this deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. I still do not understand. This is coming out of the postal revenues for compensation of clerks in post-offices, \$19,000. This is to reimburse that?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir; to reimburse it and to continue the service up to July.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been paid and the accounts have been audited?

Mr. BEAVERS. Not practically allowed, though; just carried.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they been rejected?

Mr. BEAVERS. It includes up to July 1.

The CHAIRMAN. You are still paying?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir; you know Congress made no appropriation at all for that new building.

The CHAIRMAN. What I am trying to get at is to see how you can take from compensation for clerks in post-offices out of the revenues and use the fund for running a Department building.

Mr. BEAVERS. It was not a department building practically when we paid the most of these expenses. It was done before we went in for the city post-office.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is done with, you do not need it. In other words, it comes within the \$12,000,000. It seems the \$12,000,000 is the current appropriation, and you have got money enough to pay from that standpoint?

Mr. BEAVERS. No; we have not enough money.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean the \$12,398,000 is in a deficiency?

Mr. BEAVERS. No; there is no deficiency, but we want this to carry us until June 30, 1900.

RENT, LIGHT, AND FUEL.

The CHAIRMAN. I think I understand. The next item is for rent, light, and fuel for first, second, and third-class post-offices, \$50,000. There was appropriated for the year 1900, \$1,800,000, and your note says: "The above is on account of the extraordinary increase in the number of presidential post-offices (215 from July 1, 1899, and 190 since that date)." In submitting this you strike out the proviso:

"Provided, That there shall not be allowed for the use of any third-class post-office for rent in excess of \$400, or more than \$60 for fuel and light in any one year," etc.

That is construed as law?

Mr. BEAVERS. No, sir; we have not asked for any exception. That is one of the conditions of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be necessary to put in that proviso?

Mr. BEAVERS. We would simply disburse it according to law.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a continuation of the existing law?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you had \$1,800,000. What did you expend for the first six months on that?

Mr. BEAVERS. We expended all but \$11,000; and you know that is a continuation from year to year. It takes so much to carry out the contract each year. We only had \$100,000 available last July.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not make a contract to exceed one year?

Mr. BEAVERS. We do; the law says we can make them for ten years.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think there may be legislation of that kind?

Mr. BEAVERS. There is.

The CHAIRMAN. When was it enacted?

Mr. BEAVERS. A year ago. We always had a right to make a five-years' lease.

The CHAIRMAN. You always assumed the right which bound the other fellow, but did not bind the Government. I was not aware of legislation that authorized you to enter into them for more than a year.

Mr. BEAVERS. It is in the appropriation bill of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. That was in the post-office appropriation bill?

Mr. BARNEY. It seems to be right in here, Mr. Chairman. I suppose this was copied from the old appropriation.

Mr. BEAVERS. On page 64 you will see: "To be paid quarterly for a term not exceeding ten years."

The CHAIRMAN. This is copied from the law. I did not know; it escaped my attention that there had been any such legislation. What is your annual rent at present that is fixed by contract?

Mr. BEAVERS. \$1,750,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For rent alone?

Mr. BEAVERS. For rent, light, and fuel. We can not keep them separate; we make contracts covering everything, and the lessors include that.

Mr. BARNEY. Not in all instances.

Mr. BEAVERS. No, sir; but every time we can make it we make it for rent, lights, and fuel.

The CHAIRMAN. So that leaves you \$50,000?

Mr. BEAVERS. That is occasioned by reason of the addition of 190 post-offices in the last six months from the fourth class to the Presidential class. The minute they become Presidential then they are entitled under the law to a reasonable allowance for light and fuel. Now we may ignore those 190 offices, but they will probably carry their cases to the Court of Claims.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have only got \$50,000 left?

Mr. BEAVERS. We have but \$6,000 to meet that service for the balance of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$1,800,000 and you say you are running at the rate of \$1,750,000?

Mr. BEAVERS. \$1,750,000 was the appropriation last year and we ask \$50,000 more.

The CHAIRMAN. No; your appropriation is \$1,800,000.

Mr. BEAVERS. \$1,800,000, and we ask \$50,000 more with which to meet this increase of 190 offices for the six months, and that is almost equal to the entire last fiscal year.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. That is an unusual increase?

Mr. BEAVERS. The largest in the history of the Department—200 for the entire fiscal year and 190 for the first six months of this year.

The CHAIRMAN. It will not average over \$200 for an office?

Mr. BEAVERS. Rent, light, and fuel. That would depend upon the size of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are of small size?

Mr. BEAVERS. They naturally are the smaller, but often in a \$1,500 office the average will be perhaps \$1,100 and \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. But I am speaking of the rent, light, and fuel of these smaller offices.

Mr. BEAVERS. Two hundred dollars will cover it.

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred and ninety offices for six months at \$200 each would be \$38,000.

Mr. BEAVERS. We figured on \$42,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And half of \$38,000 would be \$19,000 for six months, for they will not average more than six months.

Mr. BEAVERS. We ought to go back to October for many offices, and July many offices, and we have not been able to make any allowances to those offices this year, and a great many will run from nine to twelve months, and we figured on \$42,000 as the actual necessity to-day. We can not tell what the next six months will develop. There may be 300 offices in the next six months.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet the time would be very short you would have to make the allowance there?

Mr. BEAVERS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Now go to the item for wrapping twine.

Mr. BEAVERS. I can not talk on that.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has got it?

Mr. BEAVERS. He is not here.

The CHAIRMAN. For stationery for postal service?

Mr. BEAVERS. The same man will speak on that, and he is not here.

The CHAIRMAN. Wrapper and mailing stamps?

Mr. BEAVERS. Ditto.

The CHAIRMAN. Stationery, exchange on drafts, copying presses, etc.?

Mr. BEAVERS. Ditto. Before we leave that subject I would like to talk a little further on this force of clerks in the post-office. I want to see if our understanding is correct. The post-office moved in there last spring and it was necessary to run a large plant, an electric plant, the steam-heating plant, and everything else, and a great many additional elevators, and Congress made no appropriation for that at all.

The CHAIRMAN. It is just on all fours with every other post-office.

Mr. BEAVERS. The 1st of July it was turned over to the Postmaster-General and there was no appropriation made then, and instead of having one elevator like we had in the old building, we immediately took on seven.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not occupy it until the 1st of October?

Mr. BEAVERS. There were offices upstairs and we had to run the elevators and heating.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. You were running two departments at a time?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes; of course there is 40 per cent more work on that new building than on the old one, and no provision was made for extra help. .

Mr. TAYLOR. Fifty per cent, I guess.

Mr. BEAVERS. Fifty per cent. It was a case of shut the building or take the chance of getting the appropriation temporarily, and the Postmaster-General directed us to pay it out of clerk hire for post-offices.

The CHAIRMAN. And you paid it?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir; we were obliged to pay it for the rest of this fiscal year or shut down.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that up to this time that settles it.

Mr. BEAVERS. There is no reason why our regular appropriation should suffer from an oversight of not providing that appropriation for the building.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the growth of the service.

Mr. BEAVERS. I know that, but we have not provided for it, and we want you to legalize our action.

The CHAIRMAN. I guess your action does not need any legalizing, and I guess what you want is some more money.

Mr. BEAVERS. Nineteen thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we understand that, but it is a question of whether it is urgent. There are two questions; the first is whether there it any necessity for it—

Mr. BEAVERS. You can see where there is necessity.

The CHAIRMAN. Second, whether it is urgent or not or whether the next deficiency bill could not carry it. This is the urgent deficiency bill, and you are running now without friction.

Mr. BARNEY. Do I understand the Department occupies the whole building above the first floor?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir; the city office moved in last spring.

Mr. BARNEY. And all the elevator charges belong to the Department?

Mr. BEAVERS. Yes, sir; we had two Departments to run for a while and only one appropriation, or without any, you might say.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. W. MACHEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your position?

Mr. MACHEN. Superintendent of the general free-delivery system.

The CHAIRMAN. All the free delivery?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This appears to be a deficiency estimate submitted of \$150,000 for rural free delivery, and the appropriation for the current year is \$300,000; for last year, \$150,000; for 1898, \$50,000, and for 1897, \$10,000. What is your estimate for the coming year?

Mr. MACHEN. We have not submitted an estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Has not the Post-Office estimate come in?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir; but the Postmaster-General preferred to submit a report to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads showing what the continuance of the present service would cost and let Congress determine to what extent they would desire the service extended next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not submitted any of your estimate?

Mr. MACHEN. We have submitted all our estimates but rural free delivery and left that open.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not the proposition now, by way of estimate, at least covering the last half of the fiscal year, or less than half, from that standpoint just doubling the appropriation for rural free delivery?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, it would be the equivalent for the last six months of \$600,000 a year?

Mr. MACHEN. No; that is not the exact case, because the service that goes into effect now will cost a pro rata amount of the full year's appropriation. A carrier appointed July 1 is charged \$400; January 1, \$400; April 1, \$100.

The CHAIRMAN. You have continued, then, a service costing over \$300,000 for this year?

Mr. MACHEN. No; we have not.

The CHAIRMAN. You have kept within the appropriation?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir. That is to say, if the present service now established is continued until June 30, 1900, my books will show a deficiency of \$45,895.01. Now, we can prevent that deficiency by discontinuing the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you organize a service that was not authorized by appropriation?

Mr. MACHEN. On account of the pressure from members for the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the law absolutely prohibit such action?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes; sometimes it does.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you deliberately violated the law, the Department did, because they were pressed by Representatives or Senators, one and both?

Mr. MACHEN. Well, you can call it a violation of the law. We put in the service. It is not a deficiency yet, as we can discontinue the service. We put that service in with the understanding that there would be a deficiency and a sufficient amount would be provided to carry us to the end of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. Understanding with whom?

Mr. MACHEN. With members for whom this service was put in.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you put the importance of members above the law?

Mr. MACHEN. No, sir; we put it in with the understanding that if we did not have sufficient money to the end of the year we would discontinue the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did not you put a million dollars in the service?

Mr. MACHEN. Of course that would be going to extremes.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet you would have had more help; you would have had more members.

Mr. MACHEN. I suppose I could put in two or three hundred thousand dollars of service in the next month if I followed the requests I get from the districts.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What were the expenditures for the first six months?

Mr. MACHEN. I can tell you in a minute—about \$170,000 for six months actually expended.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. At that rate it will only run about \$50,000 over the regular appropriation.

Mr. MACHEN. About \$20,000 over the regular appropriation.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. That is for six months?

Mr. MACHEN. We have \$300,000, but at that same rate that would be a deficiency of \$45,000. It is \$175,000—well, pretty nearly \$50,000.

Mr. BARNEY. I would like to ask you if you are ready to answer as to what actual expense this has been to the Government?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir; I can do that.

Mr. BARNEY. That is, taking into account the discontinuance of star routes and the increase of all mail matter that is revenue to the Government on that account—taking that into account, how much actual expense these free-delivery routes have been to the Government?

The CHAIRMAN. Withhold that for a moment, because that makes a new departure upon the matter, and there is another question I wish to ask about to keep it consecutive.

Mr. BARNEY. All right. I will ask that later.

The CHAIRMAN. Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes is this: "No department of the Government shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of the appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year or involve the Government in any contract for the payment of money in excess of the appropriations." This section you are familiar with?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, do I understand that, notwithstanding that section of the law, for the first six months you made an expenditure at the rate of \$170,000?

Mr. MACHEN. \$175,000, or at the rate of \$350,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Intending, however, that if Congress did not give you an appropriation by way of deficiency to comply with the letter of the law by discontinuing the service, and you would have to discontinue that now for six months; or if it was not determined for four months or three months to cut it off very largely to bring this within the letter of the law. I want to ask you did you submit that matter to the First Assistant Postmaster-General?

Mr. MACHEN. The First Assistant Postmaster-General understood it.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he direct you?

Mr. MACHEN. The direction was to continue to put in this service up to December 1.

The CHAIRMAN. Without regard to the appropriation?

Mr. MACHEN. The appropriation was not out of our control until June 30, 1900, and we could, as we say in our letter, trim our sails accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, you thought the service had sufficient legs if you would increase it without regard to the appropriation—that it would command enough friends by such increase—and rather than force you to decrease the legislative power would be forced to increase the appropriation. That is the way you reasoned about it?

Mr. MACHEN. No; I did not reason that way about it, but we went in with the understanding among ourselves that if we did not have the appropriation we would stop the service and keep within the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you administer the other appropriations the same way?

Mr. MACHEN. Not all.

The CHAIRMAN. Any of them?

Mr. MACHEN. Sometimes we have a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. I know sometimes you have a deficiency, but I mean are there any administered this year from that standpoint except this one?

Mr. MACHEN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Was this matter reported to the Postmaster-General?

Mr. MACHEN. Well, I think the Postmaster-General was advised of it in the fall when we made our report.

The CHAIRMAN. What I am trying to get at is whether he sanctioned or directed this action. I want to get at the head of the Department. You are at the head of a division?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, your immediate superior, the First Assistant, directed this course of action, and I want to get at whether you have knowledge as to whether the Postmaster-General, having knowledge of this situation, also directed this course of action.

Mr. MACHEN. I think the Postmaster-General had knowledge of the fact, because, after conference with the Postmaster-General in relation to the advisability of putting in a test of rural free delivery in one county for the purpose of determining to what extent rural free-delivery service could displace the old service—that is, the fourth-class post-offices and star-route service—the Postmaster-General said that he believed that at that time the demonstration would be of such value to the members of Congress and to the committee he would be warranted in going ahead with a deficiency to the extent of \$5,300 more, so he had knowledge of the deficiency. The case I refer to was—

The CHAIRMAN. And directed you to proceed further on the same ground?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And which you are doing?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir; that is to say, we have put in the service, December 15, in Carroll County, Md., and discontinued 63 post-offices, 30 star routes, and two messenger services, which aggregated a cost to the Government of \$11,000 a year. We put in a service there which covers the whole county at a cost of \$15,000 for free rural delivery, making a net cost to the Government for the serving of the entire county of about \$4,000 more; but in discussing this plan it was decided that, for the purpose of showing to what extent the service could displace the old service in places

of fair population and other conditions, the Postmaster-General felt warranted in authorizing me to go on and establish that service on the 15th of December, which will cost from that date until July 1 next \$5,300, which I have included in this \$45,900 up to date. When I wrote my letter it was \$40,000, and putting in Carroll County makes it \$45,900.

The CHAIRMAN. So that for good or for bad the Postmaster-General is responsible for this situation?

Mr. MACHEN. The Postmaster-General was aware of this deficiency.

Mr. BARNEY. Are you able to tell what the net increased cost to the Government has been on account of the rural free-delivery system, taking into account the fact in most instances it will discontinue some star routes and postmasters, and also that it will increase the amount of mail matter to be delivered and by that the revenues of the Government?

Mr. MACHEN. I can not give what could be called an exact statement of that kind at present. I could make a statement showing the number of fourth-class offices we have discontinued since the inauguration of the service, but the practice of discontinuing post-offices has not been followed as much as it should be, and it was for that reason that the Postmaster-General determined to make a demonstration in one county, where we could put in a scheme that would show to what extent it would displace the old post-offices and star routes. Now, that service has not been in for a month—was actually started December 20—and what we propose to show by report is exactly what you ask, the increase in the collection of mail, the amount of service displaced—that is, the old cost taken from the auditor's report of the last fiscal year, the amount of cancellations that are saved to the Government by the substitution of rural free delivery in place of fourth-class post-offices.

Mr. BARNEY. Then, if it did not necessitate the discontinuance of fourth-class post-offices in all instances, it would at least save the amount of the salaries paid to those fourth-class postmasters?

Mr. MACHEN. Oh, yes; and in some instances those post-offices die out, the compensation drops, and the postmasters ask to be relieved.

Mr. BARNEY. Have you not some estimate of what the real net cost to the Government is, say, for the last six months on this rural free delivery?

Mr. MACHEN. Taking into consideration the increased mail, too?

Mr. BARNEY. Yes.

Mr. MACHEN. I could make it. I think it shows that the increased amount of mail on this service runs from 20 to 50 per cent after you establish the service. It would be hard to make a statement based upon your question, because until December we did not undertake to make a thorough test in that way. We put, for instance, the service in one town with two or three carriers, and there would be no discontinuance of post-offices; but there might be a discontinuance of a star route here and there, and it was for that reason we took up one whole county, so as to give them complete service and displace the old service.

Mr. BARNEY. What I wanted to know was whether, in the opinion of the Post-Office Department, it was going to be any additional expense to the Government; and if so, about how much?

Mr. MACHEN. It will be an expense to the Government, of course; it is a new service. In some localities it would cost more than the old service and in others less. I could make up a statement, I think, from the reports we have showing to what extent we have discontinued the old service that would stand to the credit of rural free delivery. I know one place where we discontinued the service, making a net saving to the Government of \$2,000, but it happened in that particular district there was one post-office at which the postmaster received \$1,000 a year in cancellations, or almost that amount in cancellations, that accrued from the business of one concern, you see, a florist concern.

When we put in rural free delivery and took that post-office away it just showed a credit of \$1,000, while the rural free-delivery service costs \$400, and in that particular district we showed a saving of \$2,000. It paid for the rural free delivery and showed a saving. In Carroll County, Md., the service there shows a cost of \$4,000 to \$4,500 of the rural free delivery over and above the cost of the old system. I think as a general proposition that the rural free delivery established in reasonably fair localities; that is, where the population is not too sparse, where the roads are the average, that the rural free-delivery service would cost from 15 to 20 per cent above the cost of the present system.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And on the other hand, where you put that service in it enhances mail from 20 to 50 per cent?

Mr. MACHEN. Oh, yes.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And it will cost 20 per cent more; but the question I want you to answer is, Is not that covered completely by the increase of new business?

Mr. BARNEY. That is what I tried to get at, and it was involved in my question.

Mr. MACHEN. The only way we can determine that is to make a comparison of the first report made by the letter carrier with the last report. I would have to make that up from the tables, and I could not give that information offhand, but my recollection is that the increase in business ran anywhere from 20 to 50 per cent; that is to say, a carrier, for instance, will start out on his first day and handle 100 pieces of mail, and inside of a month his report will show 150 to 250 pieces of mail and his collections will increase almost in the same proportion—and I think the collections show an increase inside a month of 30 per cent.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Was the spreading out of this free-delivery service begun for the purpose of giving a fair sample of all sections of the country which caused it?

Mr. MACHEN. The object was to cover every State and cover all varying conditions.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. So as to make a fair test of it?

Mr. MACHEN. So as to make a fair test. For instance, a test that would satisfy a country like Franklin County, Mass., which is densely populated with a well to do class of people, could hardly be a test of a plantation district in Mississippi or Louisiana, and a service that would do for Arizona or Colorado would not do in Ohio. The Postmaster-General tried to make the experiment as broad as possible to cover the varying conditions we have to meet.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And in doing that you had to go outside of the appropriation?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir. Of course these establishments were made by the petitions of people after a full investigation by our own officers and the urgent request of members who wanted to have the service tested in their respective districts. There are 356 districts to cover, and a great many of them have not been touched yet. There are now on hand in my office 800 reports awaiting action, incomplete reports, and applications for the service, but hundreds of applications are coming in now at the rate of ten a day from every part of the country which are as much entitled to the service and present as favorable conditions as the other parts which now have the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I want to ask you, if these gentlemen have finished, what do you pay a rural carrier?

Mr. MACHEN. Four hundred dollars a year.

The CHAIRMAN. How many hours does he work?

Mr. MACHEN. Anywhere from six to twelve.

The CHAIRMAN. What influence has the eight-hour law upon them?

Mr. MACHEN. None whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. MACHEN. Because they are not in the regular free-delivery service. This is the experimental service.

The CHAIRMAN. They are Government employees?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir; so are clerks in the post-offices.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, but there is a special law in regard to clerks in post-offices.

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, but the eight-hour law calls for letter carriers in certain offices, free-delivery offices.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not a general eight-hour law—but that is for laborers, and you do not count these fellows as laborers?

Mr. MACHEN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He furnishes his own horse and conveyance?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I will ask you if it is not true that is not adequate compensation?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes and no. I can show you places where people have offered to do this work for \$200 a year. When we first started in service, when we had different people bid on it, we had people bid as low as \$120.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not this as severe service as the average letter-carrier service, where a man furnishes a horse and buggy or a horse without a buggy?

Mr. MACHEN. I should say yes, and I could give that the negative, too. Take a man, for instance, in this county I speak of, Carroll County, Md., which I have had occasion to canvass from one end to the other. This man, who receives \$400 a year in the country there, not boys exactly, but young men who have their horses, they could not earn and can not earn \$400 in a county town.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that true of the letter carriers?

Mr. MACHEN. There is no doubt about it at all.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average length of the ride, 25 or 30 miles?

Mr. MACHEN. Not less than 20 nor over 30 miles, and we have a few that run over 32 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. But it will average about 25?

Mr. MACHEN. From 25 to 28 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. That is traveled every day?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Making an average of 50 miles of travel a day?

Mr. MACHEN. No, sir; 25 miles a day.

The CHAIRMAN. Making an average of 25 miles a day taking out mail and bringing in mail. If the route is of much account he has to have a buggy?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir; the most of them have them.

The CHAIRMAN. So there is a horse, a buggy, and a man, and it pays \$400 a year?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is it not perfectly patent to you and everybody else as a fair statement of the proposition that if this service is to come in with a man, horse, and buggy, he ought to command a salary equivalent to what a city letter carrier has? I am just asking for your judgment about it now.

Mr. MACHEN. The salary is low, comparatively low, as compared with the letter carrier.

The CHAIRMAN. The great cost of this is in salary of the carrier?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So when you speak of trying an experiment with the salary of \$400 a year on a man, horse, and buggy, that does not tell a great deal?

Mr. MACHEN. No; but city carriers started at a low salary.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely.

Mr. MACHEN. If they will stand pat on the salary I will guarantee to find all the men in this country to work the rural free delivery for \$400.

The CHAIRMAN. But both you and I know they will not stand pat under our form of government.

Mr. BARNEY. On that line, is it not true that these rural free-delivery carriers have opportunities to make more money in addition to their salaries that the city carriers do not have?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir; many of them deliver groceries, dry goods, telegrams, and one thing and another over the country. In the case of telegrams we require that the letter carrier shall attach a stamp to it, and he is permitted to collect a fee for the taking of the telegram to the telegraph office or the delivery of a telegram, and he is permitted to collect a fee for carrying any package, in the way of express, that can not be mailed.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you right at that point, if this system is to become a great system for 35,000,000 or 40,000,000 people, more or less, leaving outside the letter carriers in the cities, when established will it not be an exclusive system in your judgment? You can not add to the common carrier an express messenger and a telegraph carrier.

Mr. MACHEN. It could not be any more exclusive than in European countries where they have run for seventy-five years.

The CHAIRMAN. I am asking you, in your judgment, under the conditions, would it not have to be an exclusive system?

Mr. MACHEN. I think not, on those conditions. We have always been doing it in the star-route service.

The CHAIRMAN. You are in one county proposing to abolish all the post-offices; how big a county?

Mr. MACHEN. It is 400 square miles; 93 post-offices, and we discontinued 63. We practically discontinued all the offices off the railroad.

The CHAIRMAN. These carriers go to every house?

Mr. MACHEN. No, sir; they do not go to every house.

The CHAIRMAN. They go to every letter box?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And there is one letter box in which he drops the mail and another from which he takes it?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir; and sometimes they have one letter box for half a dozen families.

The CHAIRMAN. And the half a dozen families have keys?

Mr. MACHEN. Very few are locked at all.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the distribution depends, after all, upon the party going to the letter box?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir; only he does not go so far as he used to go to the post-office.

The CHAIRMAN. Then he helps himself. There is no protection against thieves?

Mr. MACHEN. No, sir; there is none, and I will say this, that in the three years we have had this service in effect we have not yet had one complaint of the loss of mail or predation on these private boxes.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do they get their stamps; who sells them their money orders?

Mr. MACHEN. The carriers and the money-order offices. We did not discontinue money-order offices. In this county of Carroll we have what we call four postal wagons, fully equipped as a post-office, which issue money orders and take registered letters.

The CHAIRMAN. Does a \$400 fellow do that?

Mr. MACHEN. No; the man inside of that is paid \$500.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a traveling post-office, then?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of these traveling post-offices have you?

Mr. MACHEN. We have four in that county. We are just making a test in that county now.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you say to this language:

"Rural free delivery. The extension of rural free-delivery service throughout the country has resulted in the discontinuance of 80 post-offices, the salaries of the post-masters at said offices aggregating \$4,719. Upon the urgent request of patrons a number of these offices have been reestablished and many more requests for reestablishments were on file in the Department at the close of the fiscal year that had not been acted upon."

I read from the report the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General made to Congress for 1899.

Mr. MACHEN. That statement is not correct.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General is not correct?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir; he is not correct. In the first place nine out of ten of those petitions received from those offices are made by the ex-postmaster, who goes around and solicits petitions and in many instances just signs the name of the patron to the petition.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you access to his files?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you examined his files?

Mr. MACHEN. No, sir; I have not particularly.

The CHAIRMAN. To test the correctness of this statement?

Mr. MACHEN. I have examined many of the petitions.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me read it again and see if you do not want to modify the statement:

"The extension of the rural free-delivery service throughout the country has resulted in the discontinuation of 80 post-offices."

That is correct?

Mr. MACHEN. I am not sure as to that statement.

The CHAIRMAN. You have examined to see?

Mr. MACHEN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. "The salaries of postmasters at said offices aggregating \$4,719." Have you examined as to that?

Mr. MACHEN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. So you can not say that either of those is correct?

"Upon the urgent request of patrons a number of these offices have been reestablished."

Can you say that is incorrect?

Mr. MACHEN. I can say that few offices have been reestablished.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me read it again:

"Upon the urgent request of patrons a number of those offices have been reestablished."

Mr. MACHEN. I take exceptions to the words "urgent request."

The CHAIRMAN. Have you examined to see?

Mr. MACHEN. I have examined a good many petitions.

The CHAIRMAN. The petitions that he has?

Mr. MACHEN. These particular petitions that he referred to; they were never referred to my office, which should have been done.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have not examined you can not state whether he is correct or not?

Mr. MACHEN. I am judging from the class of petitions we have examined.

The CHAIRMAN. But you stated that his statement was not correct?

Mr. MACHEN. His general proposition is not correct.

The CHAIRMAN. I am trying to get at which one is incorrect. Now you say this last

one, "upon the urgent request of patrons a number of these offices have been reestablished," is that incorrect?

Mr. MACHEN. There have been some offices reestablished.

The CHAIRMAN. What part of it is incorrect?

Mr. MACHEN. The part that is incorrect is this, that these reestablishments were made at the urgent request of the patrons.

The CHAIRMAN. And yet you tell me you have not examined the requests?

Mr. MACHEN. Those particular cases he refers to. They should have been sent to my office.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you examine those particular cases?

Mr. MACHEN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How can you say it was not upon urgent request?

Mr. MACHEN. I say I am making the statement upon the petitions I have examined myself.

The CHAIRMAN. But you say you have not examined these?

Mr. MACHEN. These particular petitions, no; we never saw them.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you can not say his statement is incorrect, can you—fix it whichever way you want to?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think you misunderstand him.

Mr. MACHEN. I am stating in my opinion it is not correct, or, rather, it is my judgment it is not correct. I will modify it to that extent. I will say that my judgment is based upon the petitions that have come properly to my office for investigation.

The CHAIRMAN. And yet these petitions never came to you?

Mr. MACHEN. No, sir; they were never referred.

The CHAIRMAN. And therefore you can not tell what was in them?

Mr. MACHEN. Not of those particular petitions; but if they were common with the balance of the petitions, 95 per cent of them—

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I do not want a stump speech about this. You contradict the question of fact. The Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General makes a statement of facts to Congress and you contradict it. Now, I am trying to get the question of facts between you and him.

Mr. MACHEN. The point I take issue with the Fourth Assistant on is that these petitions were at the urgent request of the patrons of the office. There is no doubt there were 80 offices discontinued, and no doubt some were reestablished, and there is no doubt in my mind that if there had been an investigation by our office they would not have been reestablished.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this is not the matter you contradicted—"Upon the urgent request of patrons, a number of these offices have been reestablished," and that is the thing you do not know about?

Mr. MACHEN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the next thing is: "And many more requests for reestablishment were on file in the Department at the close of the fiscal year that have not been acted upon." Do you know whether that is true or not?

Mr. MACHEN. I do not know anything about that. I do not question the fact of the discontinuance of 80 offices and the fact that some were reestablished, but I question the correctness of the statement that the patrons urgently requested those reestablishments.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you personal knowledge of that matter?

Mr. MACHEN. The knowledge I have of the matter is based upon other petitions which came to my office.

The CHAIRMAN. These exact offices which had been reestablished?

Mr. MACHEN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then your statement sheds no light upon this statement?

Mr. MACHEN. I think it does in this way, if you will excuse me; let me tell you my experience is—

Mr. LIVINGSTON. His idea is that if he eats a persimmon off a tree, the other persimmons are like that one.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, but he virtually started in and stated that the statement of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General is incorrect, and I am trying to badger him into taking it back.

Mr. MACHEN. I will qualify that as far as the statement of fact as to the actual discontinuance and the reestablishment of offices is concerned. That that was done at the urgent request of the patrons or these petitions were bona fide, that is the question.

The CHAIRMAN. That you have no knowledge about because you have not examined?

Mr. MACHEN. I say my knowledge is based upon the numberless petitions and also—

The CHAIRMAN. From other offices?

Mr. MACHEN. And which were gotten up by fourth-class postmasters who were put out of the service.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you stated that many of the fourth-class postmasters were agonizing for this service?

Mr. MACHEN. They are antagonizing it.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you said they were agonizing for it?

Mr. MACHEN. They were opposed to it because it discontinues their little offices.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they all opposed to it?

Mr. MACHEN. The majority of them. They have a meeting at Carroll County tomorrow to protest against it, 63 of them. Can I make this statement?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. MACHEN. A fourth-class postmaster who imagines that the rural free-delivery service through the discontinuance of other fourth-class post-offices is going to increase his cancellations is red-hot for the service, but when he comes to find that rural free delivery will replace his office he is against it. I had that demonstrated on me personally in Carroll County where a postmaster was red-hot for the service, but I told him his office is on the list for discontinuance, and he is fighting it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Now, on the proposition for economy, whether these \$400 carriers in the free rural delivery could stand up and be satisfied with that amount of salary, I want to ask him this question: If that is not a better-paid service to-day than those who did this carrying under the star-route system?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir; as a rule. Mr. Chairman, I want to modify my statement there—that is, the questioning of a statement of fact by a superior officer.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the reason I kept questioning you, as I did not think you intended to say it.

Mr. MACHEN. I do not want to question the statement of the facts contained in his report, but I do say, from the experience I have had and the investigation of petitions which have come to me, that 95 per cent of those petitions are prompted by the selfishness of the postmasters who are retired, and I have my opinion yet that the same class of petitions that came to the Fourth Assistant, and were not referred to the free rural delivery under that, were of the same kind, and therefore were not at the urgent request of patrons. I just wish to modify the statement to that extent.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. S. SHALLENBERGER, SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

RAILWAY POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an estimate here for railway post-office clerks, \$50,000. You had \$8,796,000. What have you to say as to the necessity for the deficiency? What have you expended the first six months?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. "The annual cost of the service as it stood July 1, 1899, was \$8,618,732, and the appropriation for the fiscal year after that date was \$8,765,000, leaving a margin for the extension of the service, additional help on lines, promotions, etc., of \$146,268, hardly one-half of the amount needed to meet the growth of the service during an ordinary year, as shown by the statistics for a number of years past, and utterly inadequate to fulfill the demands of the current year, which owing to the revival of business are much greater than usual." That is quoted from a letter which accompanied the request for the deficiency appropriation.

I should like to say in addition to that, we have actually exhausted the appropriation available, we having but about \$10,000 remaining of the \$146,000 to which I have called the attention of the committee. The necessity for expending so largely the available appropriation within the first six months was because of the extraordinary increase of mails on all the leading trunk lines of the country, which we could not foresee in making up our estimates a year ago, and yielded only to the necessity for additional clerical force in part, having held up a very large number of the requests for increased force, having withheld all promotions due under the law up to October 1, so that while to-day we shall not incur an actual deficiency, if this be not granted we will have to seriously cripple the service for the remaining six months of the year. I have estimated very closely in a little statement which I have additional. The fixed expenses for the remaining quarters of this year will be as follows:

For the quarter ending March 31, 1900, \$2,180,564.05; for the quarter ending June 30, 1900, \$2,178,910.50. Those, together with the \$15,000 which we reserve out of the appropriation of \$8,765,000 for the expenses of chief clerks, will leave us only

\$7,600 for additional clerks that have been allowed by us, approved but not yet appointed, whose appointment will be withheld until we have the appropriation available.

The CHAIRMAN. Only \$7,000 for additional clerks?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. \$7,600.

The CHAIRMAN. For the last half of the fiscal year?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. For the remaining six months of the year. Now I would like to say on one line as an illustration—the Lake Shore line west to Chicago—in the week ending December 23 we carried one pouch of letters, 1,056 packages of letters, and 816 sacks of papers unworked, and the clerks on that line performed nine hundred and seventy-four hours of extra duty in order to work that mail if possible. That is a fair illustration of the manner in which we are using the appropriation throughout the country. We are not only withholding the appointment of clerks, extra clerks, but we are working extra hours and working on the lines to an extent similar to that of the Lake Shore.

The CHAIRMAN. This, being for the last six months, is an equivalent of \$100,000 for the year; that is, it will be the same as \$8,826,000 for the year?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I have been so careful as not to estimate for six months; I estimate for five months. My understanding is that this appropriation will not be available before February 1. Now, I will say that the annual rate of lawful promotions due would be \$76,680.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been made.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That is the annual rate now pending we are withholding. We have estimated that for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1900.

The CHAIRMAN. You have made all of the appropriations for this year?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. No; we are withholding all the promotions from October 1. Now, if those were made February 1, to the last of the year, it would amount to \$31,950, but allowing half of these to be very urgent they would be \$15,975. Now, the additional clerks asked for by the eleven division superintendents would cover \$250,000 annual rate at present, and from February 1, five months, it would cost \$104,166.65, and allowing that one-half of those are very urgent to-day that would be \$52,083 for the remaining five months.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, if this \$50,000 appropriation is allowed, how much will be used for promotions?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. We should use under those circumstances about \$12,000 and about \$38,000 for additional clerks, which are extremely urgent. I would like to say that that is just a hasty estimate, and it might be that the promotions would vary. We should distribute the 50 per cent between the urgent promotions made necessary under the law to give the proper status to clerks and the urgent clerical force that was needed on the large lines of the country.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Would that \$38,000 meet the demand for additional clerks merely?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. It would not. As I have said, it would take \$104,000 to meet the recommendations of our division superintendents on file for the remainder of this fiscal year, and we never do come up to the full recommendations of our division superintendents. We always cut them off, and even if we should allow one-half it would be \$53,000.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I understand that; but you do not think it is right to punish these men by working them so much overwork.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. No, I do not; yet in the last few years we have found it necessary, even in our department, to overwork our clerks; that is, overtime.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION AT BERNE.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you about the next item, which is to pay the expenses of fittingly representing the Post-Office Department at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Universal Postal Union to be held at Berne, Switzerland, etc. Is there anything in the treaty which covers that?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. There is nothing in the treaty. This is a request that comes from the headquarters of the Universal Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland, through the Secretary of State, received by the Postmaster-General about a month ago, that this country should appoint delegates to this proposed celebration, which was to comprise all the countries in the world substantially, because all are now members of the Universal Postal Union.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the object; just a celebration, or is it the making of a further treaty?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Chiefly a recognition and celebration of the twenty-fifth anni-

versary of the organization, an interchange of sentiment and suggestion in general, clothed with no lawful or authoritative responsibility, but in furtherance of that general feature of extended cooperation between the civilized countries in unifying the question of mail service. It comes between the regular Universal Postal Congress, the last having been held in the spring of 1897 in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. And the next one is to be held where and when?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The next is to be held in Rome, Italy, three years later than this proposed celebration.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the manufacture of adhesive postage and special-delivery stamps, \$21,365.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. If you will pardon me, I will make a few remarks before leaving that. It is deemed by the Postmaster-General proper that this country not only be represented, but fittingly represented, because this country suggested the first conference at Paris in 1863, which resulted in our immediate ratification of eight separate treaties, which led finally to the convention of 1874 at Berne, which organized the Universal Postal Union; so this country seems to be regarded as a very prominent factor in the union, and as such is entitled to fitting representation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary to put in the words "Second Assistant Postmaster-General and the Superintendent of Foreign Mails," otherwise the money could not be utilized, you being in Government employ?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Pardon me, I did not hear the question.

The CHAIRMAN (reading). "By the Second Assistant Postmaster-General and the Superintendent of Foreign Mails." Why not just drop those out. Will it be available, you being in the Government employ, without the words? If it would be, I should think it would be well to chop them out. What is the fact? I do not know, and I am asking about it.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I am not sure that would make any difference whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would inquire about that. It seems to me if it makes none, the better way would be to eliminate those words—that is, if it makes no difference. That is to say, you have been appointed as delegates?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir; we have been designated as delegates.

The CHAIRMAN. Make a little inquiry and send the committee a departmental telegram to-morrow morning as to whether it is necessary.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir. The object of that phraseology is to make it just as clear as possible, so there can be no trouble in the auditing and settling of our accounts.

MANUFACTURE OF STAMPS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, go to the item for manufacture of adhesive postage and special-delivery stamps where you estimate \$21,365; what is the necessity for that appropriation?

Mr. EDWIN C. MADDEN (Third Assistant Postmaster-General). That is for the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

The CHAIRMAN. Are not these payable out of the postal revenues?

Mr. MADDEN. No, sir; this is an appropriation for that specific purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of postage stamps does this pay for?

Mr. MADDEN. It pays for the postage stamps used in general.

The CHAIRMAN. How are the great bulk paid for?

Mr. MADDEN. Paid for so much a thousand to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The CHAIRMAN. That seems to be a deficiency for this year?

Mr. MADDEN. My figures here are 1899. I guess that is a mistake.

The CHAIRMAN. It must be, I reckon.

Mr. MADDEN. That was due to the fact the estimate was under the number of stamps actually used by something like 202,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit that in your estimate as 1899, and the other comes in as 1900?

Mr. MADDEN. Well, it is 1899.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would advise us whether this is an ascertained deficiency for the last year or an estimate for this year.

Mr. MADDEN. I will look into it carefully and advise you, but I am very certain it was last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there will be no trouble about that, because it can be appropriated in the general bill as well as here.

Mr. MADDEN. The urgency for it is this, that the Bureau is pressing for the pay-

ment of the money because it is needed in their force. That is the only item, I guess, I have for the deficiency appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You will advise us?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir.

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

**STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER WYMAN, SURGEON-GENERAL
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.**

The CHAIRMAN. What is it you want to present?

Dr. WYMAN. I think there has been presented to you a letter, Mr. Chairman, asking for a deficiency appropriation of \$25,000 for the quarantine maintenance fund.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think I have seen it; have you got it there?

Dr. WYMAN. This is a copy.

The CHAIRMAN. This is coming—

Dr. WYMAN. From the Secretary of the Treasury, as I understand it.

JANUARY 4, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to request that Congress be asked to make a deficiency appropriation of \$25,000 for the maintenance, etc., of the quarantine service during the current fiscal year. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars was duly asked for for the maintenance of the quarantine service for the fiscal year 1900 in the regular annual estimates, but only \$150,000 was appropriated.

In explanation of the necessity for this deficiency appropriation I desire to invite your attention to the fact that in the fiscal year 1899 \$160,000 was appropriated and spent. During the current fiscal year an additional quarantine station (Astoria, Oreg.) has been maintained out of the quarantine maintenance appropriation. Also, the existence of bubonic plague in the Orient, in South America, and its recent appearance in the Hawaiian and Philippines islands, has made it necessary to maintain all the national quarantine stations in a full state of equipment and preparedness through the winter months as well as during the summer, while heretofore it has been possible to reduce the number of employees and diminish the expenses in other ways during the winter.

The deficiency appropriation herein asked for is absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of the national quarantine service.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The CHAIRMAN. This is to be transmitted as a regular estimate?

Dr. WYMAN. I think it has gone to the Speaker; that is just a copy I brought with me.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you spent \$160,000 last year and you have \$150,000 for this year, and for the reasons stated you want \$15,000 more than you spent last year, and you want your full estimate, making \$175,000, and you play on us the bubonic plague, leprosy, and all that sort of thing?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I am satisfied if these other gentlemen are.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

**STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY S. PRITCHETT, SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.**

The CHAIRMAN. In document No. 223 you have an item "for unusual and unexpected repairs to the steamers *Blake* and *Patterson* and boilers for the latter, \$15,000." The boilers will cost about \$5,000.

Mr. PRITCHETT. No; the boilers will cost about \$8,000, and a good part of the repairs to the *Blake* we will pay out of our appropriation, which is rendered that much less. On the *Patterson* we shall recover, but of course we will not get that.

The CHAIRMAN. Recover how?

Mr. PRITCHETT. By suit. We have libeled the boat, but if we get that it will go to the Treasury, which is an experience we have frequently. We have about 15 vessels, as you know, and this is—

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the only item you have got?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; and that document will give a full explanation.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

STATEMENT OF MR. HERBERT PUTNAM.

ARREARS OF WORK.

The CHAIRMAN. Arrears of work, etc., you ask a deficiency appropriation of \$13,700. You had that much you did not expend, and you wish that made available for this year?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir. There was delay in appointments and considerable sickness beyond the allowances, so those two sums were covered into the Treasury, and as we are very greatly in arrears of work, I ask to have them reappropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. They were specific appropriations for this purpose made when, 1898?

Mr. PUTNAM. I beg your pardon; not for the purpose described here exactly, not for assorting, collecting, cataloguing, and typewriting, but on the general salary appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You had a lot of people appropriated for you did not employ?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir. There was a delay owing to the removal of the library from the Capitol to the new building under Mr. Young's administration, and there was a delay in certain appointments, and salaries for certain purposes were not drawn as provided for; and then, owing to Mr. Young's death last year and the interim of my entering upon the librarianship and my unwillingness to make appointments without some knowledge of the situation, there was again a delay in appointment, so that there was covered into the Treasury from our general salary appropriation last year \$6,000, and the preceding year some \$13,000, and in the meantime our work is very much behind. We have this large arrears of work to take up, and I am anxious not to wait another six months for it if this sum can secure me from this delay.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you expend this money?

Mr. PUTNAM. In securing a force; perhaps it would cover a force of between 25 and 30 persons who would come in at small salaries to assist in the cataloguing department and copyrighting department chiefly; those are the two departments which are chiefly in arrears.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you catch up by the 1st of July?

Mr. PUTNAM. The urgent service would by no means terminate then. Of course my estimates for the next fiscal year provides for the service for which I should suppose those persons would in part qualify. If these estimates are not allowed these persons would have to be dropped at the end of this fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that falls upon the legislative bill; that is, your estimates for the coming year. To be entirely frank with you, General Bingham is chairman of that subcommittee, and Mr. Hemenway, of Indiana, and several others are upon it, and they went very carefully into an investigation as to the services connected with the Library last year and the year before, and, like all other work, we have to divide it up, and I have never paid much attention to the detail of it, and I should rather guess the best way would be to let this item go over until the regular deficiency bill comes, as it trenches a little bit on the work he has full knowledge about, and I have no doubt he has notions about, and this should not be made except as it may conform with what is going to be done for the service you think you will have—and I have no reason to dispute it—that will run some time in the future in connection with the additional service; but in point of fact, if a lot of these people come in and work four or five months and then are to be mustered out, it would not do you much good and would be a source of annoyance by the time you begin to get them a little bit educated, so if you agree with me, gentlemen, I would rather this go over until the regular bill so that we can await the action of the subcommittee on the legislative bill.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. How much did you have unexpended?

Mr. PUTNAM. This is the total amount of each of those years—\$13,000 the year before last and \$6,000 last year.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. As I understand now, you are just in a position to take on this additional force?

Mr. PUTNAM. It was a consideration with me that I am asking next year for a considerable additional force—74 adult employees, and 22 boys—and I, of course, hope to make the need for that additional force plain. It is not for exploiting new undertakings, but to bring up the arrears of work accumulated for the past thirty years which we figure in the case of cataloguing, classification of printed books, pamphlets, etc., 48 people for the year, and we have only 17. It is with the expectation, however, in part I should be able to make plain the necessity for that additional force, and ask

for these assistants now with the idea of organizing a temporary and provisional force from which I could draw on July 1 the additional assistants. I would be in a more favorable position to draw in and to select for these positions, and at the same time it is perfectly true, as the chairman says, if I can not get these additional employees I should not be so greatly in favor of taking on these additional people now.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is another matter about it. We sent to conference, after a sort of experience meeting in the House, a proposition to utilize the old library room for a reference library, and what may be the result I do not know. It seems to me the sentiment of the House was to utilize the former quarters as a reference library for Congress, and we are liable before a great while to get some action, so I am a little inclined to think that the best way just now is not to make two bites at a cherry.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. PUTNAM. There are three other items.

The CHAIRMAN. For contingent expenses of the Library, including the copyright business, \$2,500?

Mr. PUTNAM. If I may be permitted to explain about that, the contingent expenses of the Library must include certain charges, and the only appropriation we have for the general library service, irrespective of the salary, appropriation, is this appropriation, and this appropriation for contingent expenses seems to be for use of the library, for packing, all postage, and for transportation; we have foreign postage, telegrams; we pay for all supplies of stationery, and must pay for a great deal of stock that is used for library purposes, such as large manila sheets for wrapping maps, and large manila envelopes for pamphlets and mounts for photographs, etc.; all miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and all transportation and all traveling expenses. If I have to send a man to New York to attend an auction sale it must come out of this appropriation.

Now, I found a balance on April 5 last when I came in the office only of \$283 left of the appropriation for last year, an appropriation of \$2,000 in fact. That had to carry us through that quarter. We started, therefore, with about \$600 of supplies that we practically had to charge against this year's appropriation, and we have now exhausted the appropriation for this year, which was only \$1,500, and we have even overexpended it. I have had to arrange for some material absolutely needed.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$1,500 you spent in six months?

Mr. PUTNAM. More than \$1,500. We are really between \$500 and \$600 in debt upon this year's appropriation, so we have expended practically \$2,100 this year. I have been very reluctant to exceed any appropriation. Of course, it would be illegal to exceed it, but the difficulty I met was this, that I have a force of 133 people that had to be supplied with tools, and this stationery and supplies we have to buy for them are the tools for their work, and I found they were handicapped for lack of material they needed for their daily work. I have an itemized statement here of exactly what that \$2,000 has gone for, and the earnestness with which I press that item I feel is disproportionate to the amount. We have been handicapped from lack of material—the tools with which those people ought to be supplied for convenience in their work.

The next item is in regard to an expenditure incurred under my predecessor. The superintendent of manuscripts department was ordered by him to go to San Juan and secure there certain material for the Library, and he did so, and this represents his bill of expenses. Mr. Young died while he was absent, and between Mr. Young's death and my assumption of the office there was no provision for paying this, and I did not have any balance available for paying it, and I felt that I must defer it until it could appear in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this man in your employ?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir; he is superintendent of the manuscript department.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he from Baltimore?

Mr. PUTNAM. From Baltimore. He was a Johns Hopkins man.

The CHAIRMAN. When did this man go to Puerto Rico?

Mr. PUTNAM. January last. He was absent from January 9 to February 19.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he capture the books?

Mr. PUTNAM. He secured about 300 printed books and a very large mass of manuscript material. In part, to be sure, the title was already in the United States Government, because it consisted in part of Spanish archives.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you use your contingent fund if you had it?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, I take it; but I had only \$283 at that time of contingent fund to carry me through the remaining quarter of that year, and our library team is a fixed

charge and various other expenses had to be met there. The allotment for printing and binding has been—

The CHAIRMAN. By the way, upon the matter of Friedenwald, did we not have an estimate for sending a man down there and did not Congress refuse it?

The CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE. There was an item of \$500 submitted at the last session for that purpose.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

Mr. PUTNAM. The printing and binding allotment was \$25,000. The printing of such stationery that is supplied by the Government Printing Office to the Library takes up about \$4,000 of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Four thousand dollars for stationery?

Mr. PUTNAM. The copyright blanks alone take up about \$3,300. It is in that office the largest amount of printing is required. Then there are four employees from the Government Printing Office detailed for repair work at the Library and their salaries and materials, have used the sum of about \$4,000 and that leaves for general binding only about \$15,000. At present we have unbound books and pamphlets on hand in excess of 100,000 books and pamphlets, 40,000 books and 100,000 pamphlets, I should say, not all of which would have to be bound, but there is a great accumulation.

We have left of the present year's allotment only about \$3,500, making provision for those four employees for the balance of the year whose services are used at the Library itself. This accumulation of material that requires binding of course is the result of years past under the small allotment. A great many books were held back and now they are coming to the surface.

The CHAIRMAN. This has been doubled, you know, since 1898, when it was \$12,000; for 1899 it was \$25,000, and for 1900 it is \$25,000?

Mr. PUTNAM. Our newspapers alone are between 500 and 600, and they would represent an expenditure of \$5,000 a year for binding.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you bind those slowly or fast according to the size of the appropriation?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes. At the present I should say we are considerably behind what the demands of use require. We do not like to hand out to readers books in paper covers. It is injurious to the books and not convenient to the readers.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, January 11, 1900.

SIR: Of the four urgency deficiency items submitted in behalf of the Library of Congress and considered by your subcommittee on Tuesday, one was for \$169.66 to reimburse the superintendent of manuscripts in the Library for traveling expenses in a trip to Puerto Rico in behalf of the Library. The trip occurred January 8 to February 19, 1899, during the administration of my predecessor.

The question was raised whether an appropriation for this trip had not in advance been asked for by my predecessor and refused by the committee.

(1) I found and find no such item called for in the printed estimates for last year, nor reference thereto in the printed hearings before the committee.

(2) I find a letter from Mr. Young to General Bingham recommending an appropriation of \$500 for a trip to Cuba and Puerto Rico. Of this letter I append hereto a copy, marked A. It is dated December 21, 1898. On December 23, 1898, Mr. Young wrote to the Secretary of War a letter of which a copy is appended, marked B, stating that he had authorized Dr. Friedenwald to proceed on this mission and asking transportation and other facilities. Free transportation was granted, and acknowledged January 3, 1899.

That the trip was authorized appears further from the statement of the chief clerk, of which a copy is appended, marked C.

(3) The records show no assurance by Mr. Young that the expense would be met by the Library. On January 7 he wrote Dr. Friedenwald a letter, to which his signature was stamped, that at the time he could guarantee him only Government authority and Government transportation. He stated, however, that he "might be able by the 1st of July to make certain transfers of funds" which would cover the expenses, and wrote further "if you will keep an exact account of your disbursements, I will endeavor to have the Committee on Appropriations provide for them."

If, therefore, the request for an appropriation for the trip was formally considered by the committee and formally rejected, and if this rejection proceeded upon a disapproval of the project as such, and if this action was communicated to Mr. Young, it does not appear from the records in my possession that he realized its import.

The request to General Bingham was dated December 21. Mr. Young was then ill. Within a week he was unable even to sign his letters. Within three weeks there-

after he died. Meanwhile, on January 11, Dr. Friedenwald had sailed. Owing to Mr. Young's death, the trip was cut short and omitted Cuba.

The trip actually taken was, therefore, only part of the trip originally proposed and the expense was but one-third of the amount originally estimated.

It was clearly Mr. Young's intention to request of this committee that the expense be provided for retroactively. I have felt it my duty, in his stead, to submit the item. I have done it with the greater willingness because I can and do certify (1) that the trip resulted in a substantial benefit to the Library far outweighing the expense; and (2) that the bill of expense is, in my judgment, a moderate one. The details are set forth in a verified statement, copy of which I append herewith, marked D.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

The SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFICIENCIES,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives,
Hon. J. G. Cannon, Chairman.

A.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C. December 21, 1898.

DEAR SIR: I beg to call the attention of the committee to the advisability of detailing a member of our Library staff to visit Cuba and Puerto Rico on one of the Government transports now on constant duty between the United States and the Antilles, with the view of obtaining valuable volumes and manuscripts bearing upon early American history, which may be readily obtained now, in this time of change.

The Smithsonian Institution, through timely effort, has already obtained available and useful objects. The Fish Commission has sent out an expedition and accompanying this is another representative of the Smithsonian, who goes to collect animal and botanical specimens for that institution. An expedition sent out by the Coast and Geodetic Survey sails for Puerto Rico on the 22d of December. Through the kind offices of the War Department arrangements may be made so that it will be possible for a representative of the Library to visit the Antilles and take advantage of the excellent opportunity thus afforded.

Other expeditions, not on Government account, are under way. There is every reason for the belief that if we send a representative immediately he can accomplish results that will largely repay the time and money requisite.

I beg therefore to recommend that a sum of \$500 be appropriated as a special contingent expense, and that it be made immediately available.

Yours, very truly,

JNO. RUSSELL YOUNG, *Librarian.*

Gen. H. H. BINGHAM,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

B.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1898.

SIR: The opportunities now offering for the collection of rare manuscripts, books, and maps in Puerto Rico and Cuba render it advisable to send a member of the staff of the Library of Congress to those islands for the purpose indicated above. I have accordingly authorized Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, the superintendent of the manuscript department, to proceed on this mission to Puerto Rico and Cuba, and I beg to ask whether transportation to Puerto Rico and elsewhere can be furnished him.

I am informed that transports leave New York, as nearly as may be, every Wednesday, and if it be entirely agreeable to the War Department it would meet his convenience could he be permitted to sail on the transport leaving New York on Wednesday, January 11, 1899.

Should it be found possible to grant the above request, I would further respectfully bespeak for him a letter commanding him to the military authorities in Puerto Rico and Cuba, and requesting them to assist him, in so far as may lie in their power, to the successful accomplishment of the mission intrusted to him.

I have the honor, sir, to remain yours, very respectfully,

JNO. RUSSELL YOUNG, *Librarian.*

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

C.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1899.

DEAR SIR: * * * There is no doubt that all of the charges as they appear in the vouchers are proper and should be paid. * * * I also know from talks with Mr. Young that the trip was authorized, and am sure that if he had lived he would have signed all necessary papers. It was understood that Mr. Friedenwald was to pay his expenses, keep strict account thereof, and render his bills with such sub-vouchers as were obtainable. * * *

Yours, very truly,

T. G. ALVORD, *Chief Clerk.*

The LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

PUBLIC LAND SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE REDWAY,

CHIEF OF ACCOUNTS DIVISION, GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you come about?

Mr. REDWAY. About some items where the Land Office was not represented.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say about the salaries and commissions of registers and receivers?

Mr. REDWAY. I have to say this. Of course you are aware that the salaries and commissions of registers and receivers are, except \$500, all derived from fees and commissions. Their compensation is derived from fees and commissions, and yet you are aware that it is all turned into the Treasury and has to be appropriated by your committees in Congress; and if it is not appropriated it not only is a great inconvenience to the local officers, but it is a great inconvenience to the Treasury Department and to our Department, because it makes a great deal of extra work.

The CHAIRMAN. It has got to be appropriated either in this bill or in the regular deficiency bill?

Mr. REDWAY. I want to say about that, that if it is not appropriated in this bill it will be a great inconvenience, because we can not make arrangements for this current year until after the appropriations will doubtless have been made. And then in regard to the next item, it is part of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that much due yet on that?

Mr. REDWAY. There is that much overdue. Of course I can easily explain how it happened that we did not ask for enough—simply because the business has been increased, and with the increase necessarily the salaries and commissions. We did not properly forecast the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there another item?

Mr. REDWAY. It will be a great inconvenience if that is not put into this bill. That is one thing I wanted to say. Now, contingent expenses of the Land Office—

The CHAIRMAN. We had a hearing about that.

Mr. REDWAY. You last year appropriated \$150,000 for that purpose. There was appropriated for the current year \$135,000, and we ask for nothing more than to make it where we were last year. The business so far has been more than last year and therefore the expenses. Now, the reason why, if you will kindly allow me to speak—the reason why we ask this to be put into this bill is that otherwise we shall have to cut off the clerical force at all these local offices immediately. We shall have to cut it down because, of course, we can not allow any further than you are appropriating.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else?

Mr. REDWAY. There is another little item here—a small item, and yet a very important one.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Mr. REDWAY. And that is the expenses of hearings in land entries. We have asked for \$6,000, and there was appropriated, as it had been before because it was found sufficient, \$3,000. There has nearly always been a little deficiency, but we asked last year for this amount, \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. No; you only estimated \$3,000.

Mr. REDWAY. That is true in this sense. It reached you as \$3,000. The Secretary inadvertently cut it down, but our office recommended it. Now, we have already expended this \$3,000, and yet the year is only half out. In this remaining fiscal year new hearings of new land entries must all stop.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are heard at the local land offices?

Mr. REDWAY. Yes; our special agents go around, and complaints are made of illegal entries, improper entries, etc., and they have to go and investigate; they are instructed to go and investigate. Now, there must be a hearing and witnesses summoned, and these things can not be done unless of course there is some appropriation; and as I say, it is a very important business and should not stop, but necessarily should go on.

The CHAIRMAN. Anything else?

Mr. REDWAY. There is one item I do not know whether it is proper to speak to you about, and that is the item of the salaries for the General Land Office. That comes under the other branch of your committee; it is for a librarian. It is submitted as an estimate for a librarian.

The CHAIRMAN. That goes on the legislative bill.

Mr. REDWAY. I know it does, and I want to speak with the proper party, who probably will be General Bingham.

The CHAIRMAN. General Bingham will have his hearings in a week or so.

Mr. REDWAY. Can that come before him?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly; he may want to hear you.

Mr. REDWAY. This is a deficiency—

The CHAIRMAN. We would want to leave it with him; we would not want to start this service.

Mr. REDWAY. The difficulty is, so far as that is concerned, it can not be heard except in a deficiency bill; that is to say, if it is appropriated in the regular bill, of course there is no appropriation available at all.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that.

Mr. REDWAY. And the difficulty is, perhaps, if it is cut out of this will it be a blow upon it in the regular appropriation?

The CHAIRMAN. It does not affect it one way or another.

Mr. REDWAY. The Commissioner was anxious I should make such presentation about that as could be made. If it is not proper to say anything more about it here I will not.

UNDER THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY, MR. S. P. LANGLEY.

OBSERVATION OF ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to say a word, I guess, about this total eclipse of the sun?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes. What I desire to say is, very briefly, this: Some ten years ago you recognized what may be called the differentiation of scientific work by establishing a separate observatory for the special study of the sun, as distinct from the study and observation which go on at the Naval Observatory mostly for other purposes. This astrophysical, or as it is often called, solarphysical observatory, under the Smithsonian, has been specially and almost uniquely engaged in the study of the sun ever since. It has done hardly anything else, and now the time has come to use its special functions and special apparatus in studying this solar eclipse.

The CHAIRMAN. We are a little bit embarrassed about this. You want \$4,000. Now the Naval Observatory comes, and they want \$5,000. Of course they insist, or will insist, that they want to go. Now, I want you to say—putting down what you say, if you choose—why, in your judgment, you are better equipped, if you are, to do this work than the Naval Observatory.

Mr. LANGLEY. I can only repeat that we came to you some ten years ago for a special observatory and special apparatus for these very studies. All the money that you have given us for apparatus during the last seven or eight years has gone into that for the study of the sun, and we are already prepared for that sort of work; the simple fact, then, is that you have already equipped us (as far as we can be equipped) for regular observations of the sun. Most of this apparatus will be useful, and I chiefly want an appropriation to move it to a distance, and to organize a temporary observatory for it at this new station.

If I answer your question about the Naval Observatory, then let me first say that our relationships with it are of the kindest sort, and that I hesitate to say anything which may even remotely appear to prejudice its interests; but, again, the fact is that more than nine-tenths, at least, of the money you have given us has gone into things connected with the study of the sun, and that probably more than nine-tenths of the money of the Naval Observatory has gone into entirely worthy but far different objects. They, then, have got to create what we have already got; and under these circumstances I do not think that they have been extravagant in asking a thousand

dollars more than we have asked for, since it is owing only to our having the outfit that we can do it for \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Where would you go?

Mr. LANGLEY. I have sent a competent observer already down the line of the eclipse—and let me explain in a general way that this line is a long, narrow thing like a piece of black tape laid down on the map of the United States; it is a narrow shaded tract, really only about 50 miles wide, but which strikes the country down on the Gulf of Mexico and comes up through Georgia and North Carolina and runs out close by Norfolk. You may go various distances along this line, but you must go some way down it to find the best conditions. I think, however, if you give me the money, that I shall spend it as near here as possible—probably within 50 miles of Norfolk. We have, as I say, got a great deal of the apparatus we need already. It is very massive, and the cost will lie in transporting it and in erecting a special building adapted to it, which will probably be constructed here and set up there.

In making our observations we shall utilize the special knowledge on the subject which we have already acquired during years of special experiment. It is possible that our friends of the Naval Observatory may consider that they could do it as well without these special experiments, but it seems to me that it is our "trade," so to speak, and that if we put it in other hands it would be like giving a carpenter's job to a man who was not a carpenter.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you have more than one party?

Mr. LANGLEY. That is a thing I hardly know how to answer positively now without further information; but I may say that I should have but one party in a proper sense, though I possibly might myself go to a different point to investigate a particular phenomenon that I am interested in. However, I have no hesitation in answering that it is essentially one party I am asking for. That is the spirit of my request, though if it turn out that there was a strong chance of my doing something by going myself or sending a single individual to a station farther along for a special observation, and have a double chance of weather, I would do so; but I repeat, the money, if you give it, will go essentially for one party.

The CHAIRMAN. Would this \$4,000 equip with instruments your two parties?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; I wish I had made it plainer that there were not to be two parties. There is really only one, though, as the weather varies so much along the line and cases have been known where there has been partial obscurity along the whole line except at some little places, I might want to send one man to one of these for a special observation. Thus I myself some years ago went to the top of Pikes Peak and there saw the shadow of the moon coming hundreds of miles over the plains, and along with this something that no one had seen before, which I needed no apparatus but a good eye and a good telescope to verify. This particular thing no one has seen since, and I want to have the choice of leaving my party and going to another spot if desirable.

The CHAIRMAN. I feel like asking you a little further. You say for a number of years, under your appropriation, your specialty has been the sun?

Mr. LANGLEY. It has been; that is to say, more than nine-tenths—fully nineteen-twentieths—of the work there has been done on the sun. The appropriations made have been given for a solar physical observatory, but it is called the astrophysical observatory. The word "astro" has reference to the stars in general, and I think it would be perhaps better to call ours a solar observatory, as the English and German Governments call theirs.

The CHAIRMAN. It is in fact a solar observatory?

Mr. LANGLEY. Over nine-tenths of the work is in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. I will get you to state whether your work—as a matter of fact your specialty, your solar work—is done anywhere to near the same extent by the national observatories here or anywhere else in the country.

Mr. LANGLEY. I hesitate in answering your question, because I do not want to seem to get a share of an appropriation away from any one of them.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not criticising them, but what is their specialty?

Mr. LANGLEY. The United States Naval Observatory is an observatory equipped with great meridian circles and like instruments of precision; and if it looks at the sun and moon, it is not so much to see what they are made of as for the purpose of telling the time at which they cross the meridian, and making similar observations of the stars for the benefit of the Navy, and the like. That is the so-called "old astronomy," and by it the navigator on the sea can, through the aid of a book prepared from these observations of the Naval Observatory (the Nautical Almanac), tell where he is. The old astronomy does other things, to be sure, but it is its essential function to tell where a thing is; and the "new astronomy" in the little observatory you have been helping for some years does something quite different. Its work on the sun or the stars, for instance, is not so much to find out to the hundredth of

a second when they cross the meridian as to tell what the sun or the stars are made of.

The CHAIRMAN. And the study of the laws of light?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, and the study of the laws of light and the laws of heat, with a final reference always to the utilization of these studies here on earth. We are about to make, for instance, a publication at the Observatory of some very curious results which we have brought out, and this volume will begin to give some hint concerning what may be a very large and important thing later. I do not want to speak in too strong words about it, but anybody who could, for example, tell how the crop is going to be next year, and how these changes in the sun or in the absorption of its rays affect it, would clearly make a contribution of national importance. Now, we have not got there yet, but we do seem to be beginning to have a glimmer of the truth.

The CHAIRMAN. That brings me to this standpoint: Is this solar eclipse of as much or more importance to the new astronomy, which is your specialty, than to the old astronomy?

Mr. LANGLEY. Perhaps I may be an interested witness, but to answer according to my conscientious belief, it is of primary importance to the new astronomy, and it is like a mere tradition to the old, which is interested in it chiefly as an observation of precision—to see what time the eclipse takes place.

The CHAIRMAN. Would your observations acquired be in addition to what has necessarily to be acquired for your specialty (namely, the solar investigations and the new astronomy)—would it also incidentally acquire all that would be useful to the old astronomy?

Mr. LANGLEY. I think it would. I know nothing in this whole observation that belongs properly to the old astronomy, except to tell what time the sun and moon meet and part; for I repeat, the old astronomy tells what time the thing takes place, the new astronomy tries to tell what that very thing is—that is, what the sun itself is—by means of an observation that can only be made in this brief eclipse. We shall also make the observation of the times of contact. Perhaps our Naval Observatory friends will think they could do that better, but it is in any case an inconsiderable fraction of the whole work to be done, and all the rest we undoubtedly know how to do as a man knows a special thing which is his own profession. The new astronomy has been created in the last twenty years for these very things, while the old astronomy, with all the immense force of tradition and precedents, clings to the old lines of work and cares comparatively little about the new ones which are here involved.

Will you allow me to add one thing? I am not perfectly sure how the Comptroller will interpret the words of the existing appropriation for the astrophysical observatory. It is there stated that we are at liberty to publish, but in the appropriation now asked for it is not particularly specified that we may publish these special results at all, and if I may say so with propriety, we hardly ever know what the Comptroller will decide in advance, and if your intention is that this observatory may publish the results of these special observations we are talking about out of the money you may give me, I will ask you to please say so.

If it be not an improper inquiry on my part, I venture to ask when, if this committee be disposed to do anything for this Observatory, we can enter into the knowledge of it, as the time is very short for us to prepare.

The CHAIRMAN. This bill will be in the House, I think, some time next week, and I think will pass the Senate not a great way off. It is the urgent deficiency bill, and I should say it would be enacted by the 1st of February and maybe before that time.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, U. S. A., January 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to direct the attention of the Committee on Appropriations to an omission to provide in the estimate for the observation of the eclipse of May 28, 1900, under direction of the Astrophysical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, for printing and publishing the results of the observations, and I would respectfully request that the special estimate of appropriation be amended so as to read as follows:

"Astrophysical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution: Observation of eclipse of May twenty-eight, nineteen hundred: Cost of apparatus, transportation of observers and equipment, subsistence, reduction of observations, printing and publishing of results, not exceeding one thousand five hundred copies, and employment of such temporary aid as may be required, including all necessary field and other expenses, to be immediately available, four thousand dollars."

Very respectfully yours,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1900.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

STATEMENT OF MR. FERDINAND W. PECK, COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, Mr. Peck, the commissioner-general of the Paris Exposition, desires a hearing, and as a basis of that hearing has already submitted, and which is placed upon file, the following letter, and it seems to me that probably that letter had better be read. That is your letter of December 9, and I understand you still want to say what you stated in that letter?

Mr. PECK. Yes, sir; and to supplement it. With your permission I will be glad to read it myself, as I am familiar with it.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is a plain, brief statement of facts I have to present. A year ago this matter was submitted, when to a certain extent we were uncertain of what our requirements would be, because, like all large undertakings, it was a matter of evolution, and we could not state and analyze as we can now right down to a dollar almost what the requirements are, and I want to say that the developments within a year have been such that our estimates made at that time are most remarkably accurate in respect to the cost of our buildings and in respect to general expenses which are involved in our relations with this exposition, and I am only going to speak of requirements that have been developed since that time, and I am not making any requests, as welcome as it might be, for any appropriation for general purposes, but only for specific things which are apparent and in my judgment will occur to you as unanswerable when I have completed my brief statement. This letter was dated December 9 and sent to your chairman at that time, and I will read it:

"The basis upon which our architect made his estimate last winter of the amount of money that would be required for United States buildings at the Paris Exposition was as follows:

Site national pavilion.....	\$5,000.00
National pavilion building	159,000.00
Agricultural annex	34,000.00
Publishers' building	29,000.00
Forestry annex	8,000.00
Building for Weather Bureau and United States Post-Office exhibit.....	16,000.00
	251,000.00

"The development of building operations and the contracts actually let for the erection of these buildings show that the architect's estimates were remarkably accurate.

"Only \$200,000 was then appropriated for buildings, although \$250,000 was asked for, and it is now evident that \$251,000 was necessary according to the conditions that prevailed at that time.

"Further developments of the situation have imposed upon the commissioner-general the following additional necessities, involving the expenditure of the following sums of money, associated with buildings, appurtenances, and construction, that were not foreseen or provided for in the original estimate of our architect:

The pier landing and approaches, which will amount to (this concession has been recently granted, and will add largely to the importance of the United States at the exposition)	\$12,000
Charges for flooring and velums, which it was expected would be borne by exhibitors, but which charges it has been ascertained are borne by the various Governments direct in every case, these Governments never charging the amount against their exhibitors.....	15,000
Additional cost in the construction of the publishers' building, by reason of the French authorities insisting that all of the 48 trees be surrounded and protected	3,000
The extraordinary requirements of the French people with reference to fire protection, necessitating the construction of standpipes and hose and additional plastering.....	2,000
The requirements of the French authorities that all buildings be plastered inside, where possible, a work that is especially expensive in the agricultural annex	2,000

The additional space accorded at Vincennes for transportation involved the erection of a special building at that place. One-half of the cost of same must be borne by the United States, the same to be paid to the French authorities.....	\$11,000
The switches connecting the main tracks with the transportation building at Vincennes must be paid for by the United States, estimated at.....	1,500
	46,500
Add to the above deficit in original estimate	50,000
	96,500

The CHAIRMAN. Just at that point, in the beginning of this letter, you set out the estimates made a year ago for building as being \$251,000?

Mr. PECK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the appropriation was \$200,000. Now, those buildings are costing at the rate of \$251,000?

Mr. PECK. Yes, sir; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And these additional estimates, amounting to \$46,000, are aliunde to that?

Mr. PECK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the whole thing, as you now submit it, is \$96,500?

Mr. PECK. You are right; you have the correct impression.

"The above items represent the evolution of the situation, which could not be foreseen when the subject was presented to Congress last winter. It will be impossible to meet the legitimate requirements with a less additional sum than \$96,500, making a total amount of \$296,500 for the United States buildings, piers, tracks, and appurtenances.

"In the construction of the buildings, which good faith to the French nation and the result desired by the American people make necessary, the most rigid economy has been employed.

"The sum required for all these structures and appurtenances is certainly insignificant compared with their importance, the needs for housing our Government exhibit, and the vast benefits to our thousands of individual exhibitors.

"The commissioner-general has felt it to be his duty to let the contracts for these buildings, as they could not be delayed until this session of Congress. He now asks that the above amount be appropriated in some early deficiency bill, as the sum will all be needed during the winter. He asks nothing for general purposes, but hopes by the most careful business methods to meet all other requirements with the fund already provided by Congress.

"Should this appropriation meet with your approval, he requests that the act be worded for "Buildings, appurtenances, and other construction," thus allowing the necessary latitude in the application of the funds to the various purposes for which they are needed."

I will add to that that I have seen the Comptroller of the Treasury and conferred about the language, and he suggested a slight modification so as to leave no question but what the law was appropriating the fund to be used for the purposes indicated in this request, if the committee sees fit to grant it, so I want to change that, but I will confer with you later about it.

"Since the appropriation of last winter we have secured for the United States 60,000 square feet additional space. This area is all applied for and will be filled with most creditable exhibits. It is all outside space and must be housed, and while preparing and installing the exhibits to fill this additional 60,000 square feet and the expert work required in selection involves an outlay beyond the original estimates, based upon space then awarded, yet by the strictest economy it is expected that this can be taken care of out of the present appropriation, and nothing additional is asked for general purposes.

"It is expected that the United States will have in its catalogue over 7,000 different exhibitors, or nearly five times as many as were represented at Paris in 1889. In view of this unexpectedly large number, and of the great interest that is felt by the American people in our participation at Paris next year, there is no doubt but that the sentiment of the country will approve the above additional amount for the buildings and appurtenances, including fire protection, pier landings, approaches, and other construction.

"Respectfully,

"FERDINAND W. PECK, *Commissioner-General.*"

Now to show you gentlemen in a work of this nature and evolution, I desire to read a communication which has been sent me at my request and carefully compiled—not large, but it is important—by our director of affairs, who is here present and who is the gentleman who has charge of our business organization; officers and subordinates in the offices, clerks, etc., all come in his department. He makes a careful calculation every few days of our appropriation for each department and our estimates, and how we are coming out. He is a careful detail man and he has presented this after a great deal of consideration, and I know he is conservative:

**UNITED STATES COMMISSION TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900,
Chicago Offices, January 9, 1900.**

Hon. FERDINAND W. PECK,
Commissioner-General.

DEAR SIR: December 9 I reported to you the necessity for items of expenditure which had been unexpected and unprovided for in our original estimate. You incorporated the substance of my report in a letter to Hon. Joseph G. Cannon under that same date.

Since that date we have received advices from Paris, totally unexpected, necessitating further expenditures, as follows:

For flooring and velums..... \$19,000

The CHAIRMAN. That \$19,000 is in addition to the \$15,000 for the same item, which you submit?

Mr. PECK. Yes, sir; and this explains it:

"This is in addition to previous estimate, resulting from the French authorities advising us that the charge for flooring and velums would be 30 cents per foot instead of 20 cents, the difference of 10 cents on 190,000 square feet of flooring being \$19,000.

"Within two days we have been advised that space had been given us for the erection of kiosks, as an annex to our publishers' building, which is greatly needed. These will cost about \$4,000."

The CHAIRMAN. What is a kiosk?

Mr. PECK. It is a low building of a circular shape which is quite common in oriental countries, and these buildings will look like a kiosk. They are built under the trees, so as to permit of their being removed, and they therefore have to be erected somewhat in this form of architecture. We have to build them under the branches of the trees and we call them kiosks, and in those we calculate to exhibit part of the Hawaiian and Cuban exhibits and also publications which overflow from our publication building, and they will cost \$4,000. Kiosk is the term we apply to them; it may be correct or not, but they look like kiosks.

"The State Department and War Department have notified us that it is their desire to make an exhibit from Cuba and Hawaii. The oversight of these exhibits, their care and cataloguing, will involve an additional charge upon our fund of at least \$5,000.

"Within the past week we have been advised that the French authorities have imposed upon us the duty of representation at the international congresses which are an adjunct of the exposition. There are over 300 delegates to be appointed, and while the positions will be honorary and without compensation, yet provision must be made for the correspondence, records, and final report. This involves the immediate selection of competent men to take charge of the subject and be responsible for the entire work which is one of large magnitude, which I estimate will cost at least \$10,000.

"Summary.

"Floorings and velums.....	\$19,000
"Kiosk buildings.....	4,000
"Cuba and Hawaii.....	5,000
"Expense of international congresses.....	10,000
"Total	38,000

"Yours, very truly,

"PAUL BLACKMAR, Director of Affairs.

"Above amount should be added to appropriation.

"FERDINAND W. PECK, Commissioner-General."

Those are the things we are actually called upon to pay since the letter written to your chairman on the 9th of December.

The CHAIRMAN. Before you leave that let me ask you just at that point as it occurs to me, how is this \$5,000 to be expended by the War Department and State Department for Cuba and Hawaii?

Mr. PECK. To see those exhibits reach Paris, and we have got to see that practical exposition men have them properly prepared and installed. We have just sent a man to Cuba and have to pay his expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Will somebody go on duty from the War and State Departments?

Mr. PECK. No; let me explain about it so you will have no misapprehension. They have appropriated \$25,000 out of the Cuban revenues for an exhibit—how they do that I know not and care not, but they have done it—and out of that they have appointed Señor Quesada. He is a very nice gentleman, but he does not know as much about exposition work as any of the gentlemen in this room. He has had no experience whatever, and in conferring with him a month ago he said, "You will have to give me some exposition men to do that; I do not know anything about it." I said, "How about paying them?" and he said, "I can not pay them out of this fund, or more than part at least." I sent Lieutenant-Commander Baker, who is a practical man and who went through the Columbian Exposition, to Cuba night before last to help them out. Hawaii has made no appropriation, as far as I know, for their exhibit.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me stop you at Cuba. There is \$25,000 designated for the Cuban show, or part of the show, at this exposition. I have no doubt it was taken from the Cuban revenues under the military government, yet the revenues are collected and expended by the military, and Señor Quesada has been appointed to take charge of it. Now, the same power that set aside \$25,000 can set aside \$5,000 more if it wants to do so?

Mr. PECK. Yes, sir; but here is Hawaii also, which must be provided for.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us dispose of Cuba.

Mr. PECK. That estimate for the additional expense is because we will have to pay our clerical force in our office and in the preparation and installing of these exhibits for both Cuba and Hawaii, and it will be fully \$5,000. It may exceed that, and that is a thing which has been imposed upon us within two weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. How is Hawaii to be paid for, and what was set aside?

Mr. PECK. I do not know, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you making any expenditures for them?

Mr. PECK. Yes, sir; I have just employed an expert man to look after that exhibit. They telegraphed they have part of the exhibit at San Francisco, which will be all ready to be shipped within a few days, and it has got to be sifted out. We have to know what is proper, as the Commissioner-General is held responsible for everything which goes to Paris, and consequently we have to send competent men to examine these things.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you take on Hawaii the first time?

Mr. PECK. We were only notified about, I think it was the 10th or 12th of December, or possibly the 15th of December, that it was desired by the Administration that both Cuba and Hawaii should make exhibits at Paris.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you notified how the expenses of Cuba and Hawaii were to be paid—you were notified how the expenses of Cuba were to be paid, but were you notified how the expenses of Hawaii were to be paid?

Mr. PECK. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know who got together this exhibit?

Mr. PECK. We received communications from somebody named Mott Smith, of the Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii—he calls himself minister of foreign affairs—that Hawaii was preparing an exhibit and sending it in installments to San Francisco, and wanted instructions. Well, we did not pay much attention to it until I got a formal request from the State Department that it was desired by the Administration that Hawaii should be represented in Paris.

The CHAIRMAN. What particular man in the State Department has charge of this?

Mr. PECK. No one. We got a formal notice from Secretary Hay.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not know but you knew which one of the assistant secretaries had charge of it, in the event we wanted to talk to him about it?

Mr. PECK. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we will have to ask directly of the Secretary of State. Have you paid out anything for freight?

Mr. PECK. Not yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made any expenditures whatever in connection with the Hawaiian exhibit?

Mr. PECK. No, sir, not as yet; but it has to be done, as it will be shipped within a week or two from San Francisco to Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you feel that whatever goes into this exposition must be met some way. Now, you are not disbursing the Cuban appropriation; that is being disbursed by the War Department, the expenses, so that—

Mr. PECK. Except the additional expense that is entailed upon me that I have to pay my additional clerical force by reason of that being imposed upon me. That item I estimate at \$5,000; that is all that is involved in it.

The CHAIRMAN. I just want to get at the facts. The \$25,000 for the Cuban exhibit, has that been placed yet in your hands?

Mr. PECK. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any part of it?

Mr. PECK. No, sir; I do not suppose it will pass through my hands.

The CHAIRMAN. Has any provision been made for the employment of additional force under the commissioner-general made necessary by taking on the Cuban exhibit?

Mr. PECK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean, has any provision been made?

Mr. PECK. Oh, no; no provision, but I have to incur additional expenses by reason of this request from the Administration.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand, but I see no reason on earth why the Cuban revenues should not be taken to meet that expense.

Mr. PECK. I can not very well charge up—

The CHAIRMAN. I am trying to find out the reason. I am not seeking to involve you.

Mr. PECK. I have had so much experience in this exposition work that I saw at once it meant to us \$5,000 to \$10,000 additional expense by reason of this being imposed upon us, by reason of freights and clerical force.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you estimate additional charge for Cuba?

Mr. PECK. For both, \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. But what part to Cuba?

Mr. PECK. I can not analyze it, but I suppose you can cut it in half, if you please, because they ship further from Hawaii than from Cuba and it costs more.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not going to pay those freights from Cuba?

Mr. PECK. No; but probably we would the freight from Hawaii, because I do not know of any appropriation, and that is a part of the United States; the relation is different.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this Hawaiian exhibit to consist of?

Mr. PECK. I can not tell you exactly. It will be sugar and the productions of that place; it will be agriculture; there will be some minerals—there are mineral resources in Hawaii—volcanic exhibits, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men are there to be from Hawaii?

Mr. PECK. I am not posted. I simply knew in a general way this imposition upon me would cost \$5,000, and I thought proper therefore to add this small sum to this amount. I know that from my similar experience in exposition work, and that is the reason I have to employ experts to eliminate the chaff from the wheat and take all the cream—take the best exhibit we can in the small space we have to install it. These political people who are appointed are not very expert in exposition work. We have to do that with practical men, and it costs money to handle it, and we can not get that money, in my judgment, out of the revenues of either one.

Now, I want to say to you, gentlemen, in my judgment an amount of money never was appropriated by this Congress or any Congress in the history of the United States that will bring to us as large results in proportion to the amount of the appropriation which has been made. Last year we asked for \$1,400,000, and the Senate gave it to us, but the wisdom of the conference committee was that they should make it \$1,210,000, and with that \$1,210,000 we have had to build eight buildings, besides the enormous general expenses involved. Now, we are a great nation, we have 3,000 miles of territory, and our exhibits have to be collected from San Francisco to Boston, and we have to send men and pay their traveling expenses as well as compensation, and have to send competent practical exposition men, to about fifty of the great cities in order to collect the best things in their field. We have thrown our whole soul into this thing, and we are determined that what we do have will be the best, not in quantity, but absolutely an exposition of selection and quality.

And now, gentlemen, it will please you to know—and I have never given this out, and I do not want it to be made public yet, for obvious reasons—we have succeeded in the eighteen months of work since we undertook this trust in collecting together over 7,000 exhibitors who will appear at Paris—a number which is five times greater than we sent to Paris in 1889, that is ten times greater than was sent to Vienna in 1873, that is three times greater than France sent to Chicago in 1893 to the Columbian Exposition, and, gentlemen, more than twice that of any other nation. Our greatest

rivals, whom we fear, will not send one-half that number to Paris, except France herself, the home country, and she takes up 55 per cent of the entire space.

The exhibitors of Germany are only 3,000, and the United States 7,400; and yet, gentlemen, with all their facilities, with their small diameter, and with their contiguity to the city of Paris, costing them no time, trouble, or money to send their exhibits and install them, they have appropriated \$1,250,000 to do their work, to build half as many buildings, to install less than half as many exhibits—a country which the commissioner-general can almost walk around before breakfast. They are going to spend the whole \$1,250,000 to accomplish the result which we have with \$1,210,000; but we out of that built eight buildings, including the national pavilion, which cost more than Germany's, and which will, in my judgment, equal any of the thirty nations who are going to build buildings. These are four facts, and I have never given them before, and I do not wish them to be made public.

I do not wish to stimulate our rivals. This is a great peace contest; this is international rivalry. Our greatness is known in war, and our greatness is known at home; but we have never had an opportunity in a foreign land before, in a great peace contest, to show how great we are and how wonderful our productions and manufactures are as compared with other nations. Therefore, our purpose is to quietly collect and condense. That is what we have been doing for a year, and not blowing any trumpets or horns about what we are going to do, as we do not want to stimulate our rivals. We represent only the United States of America, and the more we can outshine, both in respect to quantity and quality, the greater credit we will get and the more our commercial interests will be advanced. These four facts are perhaps interesting to you, and I am very glad to present them. It is the first time I have ever presented them, even in a quasi-public way.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the amount of this last estimate in the aggregate? The first estimate in your letter is \$96,500, and the aggregate in the last estimate is how much?

Mr. PECK. \$38,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that finally covers your actual expenditures—I mean from the standpoint of the exposition proper. This is all you have got to submit?

Mr. PECK. Yes, sir; as far as we can foresee into the future that will cover our entire work.

The CHAIRMAN. How many square feet of space have you now?

Mr. PECK. Not far from 350,000, and when the final allotment was presumably made we had 147,000. We now have nearly 350,000 square feet of exposition space.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you desire to state?

Mr. PECK. I would like to remind the gentlemen of the fact of the present appropriation only \$800,000 is available for general purposes. I mean by general purposes the maintenance of the staff, salaries of employees, experts, subordinates, all traveling expenses, which are a very large part, cabling and telegraphing, and by the way, cabling, as you will realize upon reflection, is a very large item. We have to do everything by cable now, and have for six months. We have not time for the slow process of the mails, as it takes twelve days between Chicago and Paris.

The assistant commissioner-general is there, and often 15 cables a day pass each way between us; and all these exhibits cover a country so vast the expenses are necessarily very large as compared with other nations, and yet, as I gave you before, we have appropriated less per square foot of exhibit space than any other nation. That I know, because I have looked to it, notwithstanding our expenses are greater, and it is only because we have pursued a careful business method that we can do the work and will get through as we will. Now, we have \$800,000 for general purposes of the \$1,210,000. \$200,000 for buildings, \$150,000 for agriculture, and \$60,000 for jurors—those estimates are specific—make \$1,210,000.

I wish to remind you of that because it has bearing upon what we are now asking, and what we are now asking, gentlemen, is not a rough estimate; it is not an outside figure; it is the minimum reduced and whittled and chiseled down to the minimum dollar which will carry us through.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Did you give the number of square feet to be occupied by Germany?

Mr. PECK. I can not find that out. I have an impression that it is not very far from—well, I think it is less than ours. I want to remind you of another thing. There is now a charge on our fund for which we get no adequate service. I am not criticising the act of Congress, because I think it was one of the wisest and most carefully considered pieces of legislation that I have ever known in our history—the present Paris Exposition law—and whatever you may do do not amend it; there is a charge upon our fund of \$36,000 for the 12 commissioners, which is a mortgage that will have to be paid.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Are they paid a salary?

Mr. PECK. Three thousand dollars a year.

THE CHAIRMAN. I want to ask about another matter which I omitted. You have an educational exhibit?

Mr. PECK. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. That is under the direction of Mr. Rogers?

Mr. PECK. Yes, sir. Mr. Rogers, of Albany.

THE CHAIRMAN. Now there has been lately designated by you, I believe, an American citizen of African descent by the name of Calloway, and we heard him a day or two ago. He seems to be satisfied with \$15,000, to be expended in connection with an educational exhibit. That would care for the exhibit that he has been placed in charge of. What have you to say in regard to that?

Mr. PECK. I will be glad to have that appropriated for that purpose because it would relieve my fund of whatever is necessary for that exhibit. The Administration desires that the colored people should be represented, and I was thoroughly in accord with that view, and, while I knew it would be a charge upon my fund that Iilly could afford, I appointed Mr. Calloway to undertake to make that exhibit. I believe it will cost to do it, approximately, that sum, and I hope your committee will see fit to recommend it. I have not asked for it and did not intend to ask for it and did not make it a part of my proposition, but I thoroughly approve of it and indorse it.

THE CHAIRMAN. Can you make this exhibit without it?

Mr. PECK. Without impairing my fund, now, it would take—I can not tell just how much—but it will take somewhere between \$10,000 and \$15,000 out of my fund if this appropriation is not made; which I can not spare and can not afford. The original suggestion was made to me of \$25,000, which was not my conception, when I was in Washington a month ago, and it was brought to me and I said, "No; I do not believe you need that amount, and I would not indorse one dollar of appropriation for any purpose in connection with this work which my conscience did not approve, and I do not believe you absolutely need that amount." I said this to the gentleman who had the bill in charge: "If you cut this to \$15,000 I will give it the benefit of my approval, and think you can conscientiously ask for it." So he did cut it to \$15,000.

THE CHAIRMAN. As this exhibit is to be made covering the progress made by the negro race in industry and education, if it is to be made, I will ask you this question, whether the \$15,000 is necessary to creditably make it?

Mr. PECK. From the information that I derived from Mr. Calloway as to the position which these institutes which are to get together and make exhibits—Tuskegee and others—I should say the amount—

THE CHAIRMAN. Will be sufficient?

Mr. PECK. Yes; I had hopes that they would do something toward providing these exhibits; but he informed me they can not, that they are not in the financial condition to do it, and therefore, everything has to be done out of this fund.

THE CHAIRMAN. How would you word this appropriation? It seems to me it ought to be made in connection with the educational exhibit; there is no other way to make it, I take it. There is no other way to get space for it?

Mr. PECK. No, sir; it has to be in the educational department, and space has been set aside for it. Of course, what I would like would be to have it go in the general fund and use it for this exhibit at my discretion. That is the way I prefer to have it. Otherwise these negro people will demand all sorts of things that possibly the money might not be needed for. If you put it in that way, I will undertake to put every dollar back in the Treasury which is not needed.

THE CHAIRMAN. The bill introduced is this:

"That the following sum be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the object hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901: Paris exposition—for the expenses of an exhibit of negro education and industry, \$15,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended."

Now, your proposition would be, \$15,000 for an educational and industrial exhibit, to be expended in the discretion of the Commissioner-General for expenses in connection with such exhibit; in other words, to deposit it with the general fund?

Mr. PECK. Yes; I would not specify it at all. If you add \$15,000 to my appropriation I will see that the negro exhibit is properly cared and provided for, and it will be a great help to me, for if there is any margin of \$2,000 or \$3,000 I can use it to very good advantage for the benefit of the Government, and I should prefer it in that way.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The question is whether the negroes will be satisfied without some specific mention? Otherwise they would be jumping on top of us.

Mr. PECK. Then, if you mention it, say, "for negro exhibit and other purposes."

Mr. LIVINGSTON. For the expenses of negro educational and industrial exhibit?

Mr. PECK. That will help me and I will do what is proper.

Mr. BARNEY. If you do not need it for that purpose you will need it for some other.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we put it, "for the expenses of the exhibit of negro education and industry, and other purposes, \$15,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended?"

Mr. PECK. That will be very satisfactory.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1900.

Hon. Jos. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: It is desirable that the appropriations for the geologic and topographic surveys in Alaska for the field season of 1900 be available on or before April 1, as parties must start for the field in April.

In 1899 \$25,000 was appropriated and the explorations and surveys were carried forward successfully in the head waters of the Copper River, the Tanana River south of the Yukon, and the Koyukuk district north of the Yukon. A topographic and geologic map was also made of the Cape Nome district, which bids fair to become the "Klondike" of the American territory in Alaska.

The estimates of the Department for Alaskan work are \$25,000. This will provide for two parties, as during the present year. It is exceedingly desirable, however, owing to the rapid development and the great importance of Alaska that another party should be arranged for the coming season. This will cost \$10,000 in addition to the \$25,000 in the estimates. I strongly recommend that this additional appropriation be made.

During the long session of Congress it is not usual for the sundry civil bill to pass as early as April 1. On this account the attention of the committee was called to the matter of surveys in Alaska for the fiscal year 1898-99, and authority was granted in the deficiency act signed January 28, 1898, to take up the surveys at once. The amendment as printed in the Digest of Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, page 262, reads as follows:

Geological Survey, 1898 and 1899.—For the geological and topographical surveys in Alaska, twenty thousand dollars, to continue available until the close of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine. Deficiency act, January 28, 1898. \$20,000

If the estimate of \$25,000 can be inserted in an immediate deficiency bill, and if Congress approves of the suggestion to put three parties in Alaska—\$35,000—I think it would be to the interest of the public service to have this done.

I should be pleased to present to the committee all the information in my possession in relation to past surveys in Alaska, and the plans for the surveys to be made in 1900.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. D. WALCOTT, *Director.*

TWENTY PER CENT ADDITIONAL PAY TO SOLDIERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman of Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives.

SIR: Replying to the questions propounded by your committee on yesterday, relative to the 20 per cent increase of pay to the enlisted men of the Army during the time of war, I have the honor to answer that since the date of the official close of the late Spanish-American war, viz, the 11th day of April, 1899, up to the present time the enlisted men, without any formal decision of this office, have been paid such 20 per cent increase of their regular pay, and this regardless of the fact as to whether serving within the borders of the United States proper or in our island possessions.

The accounts of the disbursing officers making such payments have been passed upon the authority of the Supreme Court in *ex parte the brig Amy Warwick*, the

schooner *Crenshaw*, the bark *Hiawatha*, and the schooner *Brillante*, prize cases, reported in Second Black's Reports, page 635.

It is believed, under the authority of that case, that the insurrection in the Philippine Islands since the breaking out thereof has amounted to a state or war; hence we have been in a state of war since that date, notwithstanding the official close of the war with Spain.

For prudential reasons the Comptroller of the Treasury has made no official decision on this subject, but has permitted the accounts containing these payments to the men to be passed.

Extra-duty pay during the same period, both within and without the borders of the United States, has not been allowed.

Yours, truly,

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

INDEX.

	Page.
Additional pay to troops.....	127
Adjutant-General, Army.....	24
Alaska, surveys in.....	127
Alvord, T. G.....	116
Appraisers' meetings, local, expenses of.....	59
Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury.....	17
Bates, Gen. A. E.....	9, 41
Beach, Capt. Lansing H.....	75
Beavers, George W.....	96
Berne, Universal Postal Union.....	109
Blackmar, Paul.....	122
Bowers, Hon. George M.....	71
Boynton, Gen. H. V.....	40
Bradford, Admiral R. B.....	44
Buffington, Gen. A. R.....	36
Calloway, C. L.....	81
Carey, Gen. A. B.....	16, 17
Chickamauga National Park.....	40
Chief, Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy.....	46
Chief, Bureau of Equipment, Navy.....	44
Chief Clerk, Department of Justice.....	85
Chief Clerk, Library of Congress.....	116
Chief Clerk, Post-Office Department.....	95
Chief Clerk, War Department.....	3
Chief of Ordnance, Army.....	36
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy.....	43
Chief Signal Officer, Army.....	9, 28
Circuit judges' salaries.....	91
Clay, Col. Cecil.....	85
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	111
Commissary-General of Subsistence, Army.....	18, 23, 42
Commissioner-General to Paris Exposition.....	120
Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.....	71
Commissioner Indian Affairs.....	77
Commissioner Internal Revenue.....	50
Comptroller of the Treasury.....	127
Congressional Library.....	112
Corbin, Gen. H. C.....	23
Cowles, Commander W. C.....	49
Curtis, Hon. Charles.....	88
Customs revenue, collecting.....	83
Daskam, E. B.....	52
Davis, Capt. C. H.....	45, 46
De Caenry, Mr.....	20
Deep Waterways Commission.....	63
Director Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	65
Director of the Mint.....	60
Distinctive paper, United States securities.....	53
District of Columbia:	
Lovejoy School building.....	76
Surveyor's office.....	75
Du Bois, C. R.....	73
Eclipse of the sun.....	45, 117
	129

	Page.
Engraving and printing	65
First Assistant Postmaster-General	96
Fish Commission	71
Forest reserves, administration	73
Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary, Kansas	85
General Land Office:	
Contingent expenses, Land Office	73
Depredations on public timber	74
Forest reserves	73
Public-land service	116
Reproducing land records, Bismarck, N. Dak.	75
Salaries and commissions, registers and receivers	73
Geological Survey, Director of	127
Glover, J. H.	85
Greely, Gen. A. W.	6, 28
Heath, Hon. Perry S.	96
Hichborn, Admiral Philip	46
Hills, W. H.	57
Hoxie, Maj. R. L.	79
Huntington, A. T.	56
Independent Treasury, contingent expenses	52
Indian Affairs	77
Interior Department	73
Internal Revenue	50
Johnson, Andrew	59
Johnson, Claude M.	65
Jones, Hon. W. A.	77
Justice, Department of:	
Buildings	85
Buildings	91
Langley, S. P.	117
Leavenworth Penitentiary	85
Librarian of Congress	112
Library of Congress	112
Light-House Establishment	79
Louis, M. W.	96
Ludington, Gen. M. I.	24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 42
Machen, A. W.	100
Marine-Hospital Service, Surgeon-General	111
McNally, Maj. V.	36
Meiklejohn, Hon. G. D.	17
Military establishment	6
Medical Department	35
Ordnance Department	36
Pay Department	9
Quartermaster's Department	24
Barracks and quarters	28
Clothing, camp, and garrison equipage	34
Extra-duty pay	26
Fort Monroe, Va., sewerage system	34
Horses for cavalry	27
Incidental expenses	26
Regular supplies	24
Transportation	33
Signal Service	6
Subsistence Department	18
Extra-duty pay	20
Purchase of supplies	18
Unexpended balances	41
Mints and assay offices	60
Mitchell, L. P.	17
Naval Academy	48
Naval establishment:	
Bureau of Construction and Repair	46
Bureau of Equipment	44
Bureau of Ordnance	43
Bureau of Steam Engineering	47
Naval Academy	48

	Page
Naval Observatory	45
Noble, J	53
O'Neil, Admiral Charles	43
Paris Exposition	81, 120
Paymaster-General of the Army	9, 41
Peck, Ferdinand W	120
Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans	85
Perry, Capt. Thomas	79
Postage stamps, manufacture of	110
Postal clerks, railway	108
Postmaster-General	96
Post-Office Department:	
Clerks in post-offices	98
Manufacture of postage stamps	110
Railway postal clerks	108
Removal to new building	95
Rent, light, and fuel	98
Rural free delivery	100
Temporary clerks	96
Universal Postal Union	109
Pritchett, Henry S	111
Public buildings	67
Buffalo, N. Y.	70
Ellis Island, N. Y., immigrant station	70
Los Angeles, Cal	70
New York subtreasury	69
St. Louis, Mo	69
Public Land Service	116
Putnam, Herbeft	112
Quarantine Service	111
Quartermaster-General, Army	24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 42
Railway postal clerks	108
Ravénel, W. de C	73
Raymond, Col. C. W	63
Redway, George	116
Revenue from customs, collecting	83
Roberts, G. E	60
Rural free delivery, postal	100
Scofield, John C	3
Second Assistant Postmaster-General	108
Shallenberger, Hon. W. S	108
Smallpox, Indian Territory	78
Smith, Hon. Ch. Emory	96
Smithsonian Institution, Secretary	117
Smith, W. H. H	47
Spaulding, Hon. O. L	83
Stamps, postage, manufacture of	110
Sternberg, Gen. George M	35
Strong, Maj. Frank	85
Sun, eclipse of the	45, 117
Superintendent Coast and Geodetic Survey	111
Supervising Architect, Treasury	67
Surgeon-General, Army	35
Taylor, Blain W	95
Taylor, James K	67
Tracewell, R. J	127
Treasury, Assistant Secretary	83
Treasury Department:	
Assistant custodians and janitors	57
Distinctive paper	53
Engraving and printing	65
Expenses, local appraisers' meetings	59
Independent Treasury, contingent	52
Internal revenue	50
Mints and assay offices	60
Supervising Architect's Office	67
Washington post-office	58

873

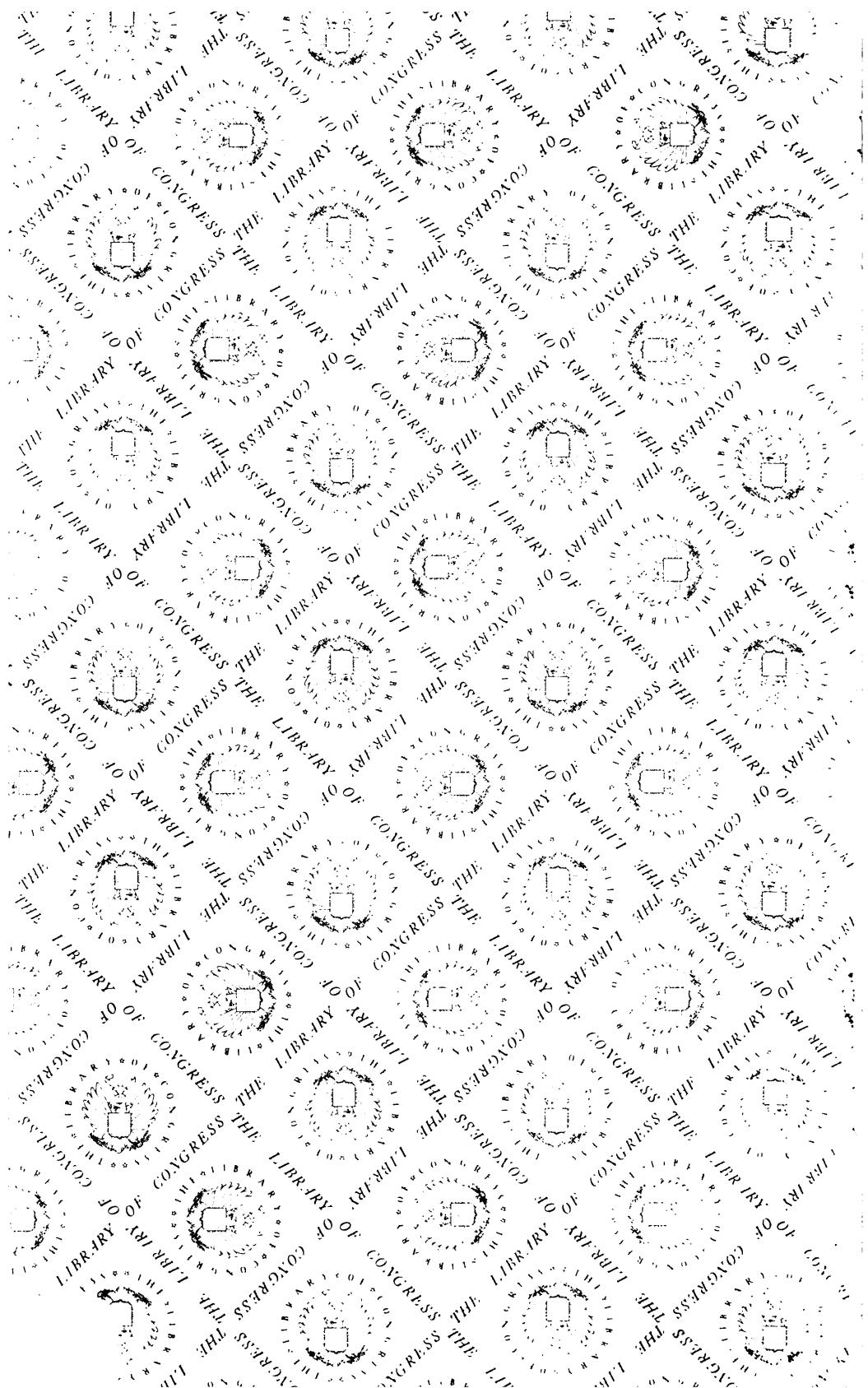
	Page.
Troops, additional pay to	127
Walcott, Charles D.....	127
War, Acting Secretary of	17
War Department:	
Military establishment	6
Postage stamps.....	5
Printing and binding	5
Temporary clerks	3
Washington, D. C., post-office, finishing	58
Removal to	95
Weston, Gen. J. F	18, 23, 42
Wilson, Hon. G. W	50
Wyman, Dr. Walter	111
Young, John Russell.....	115

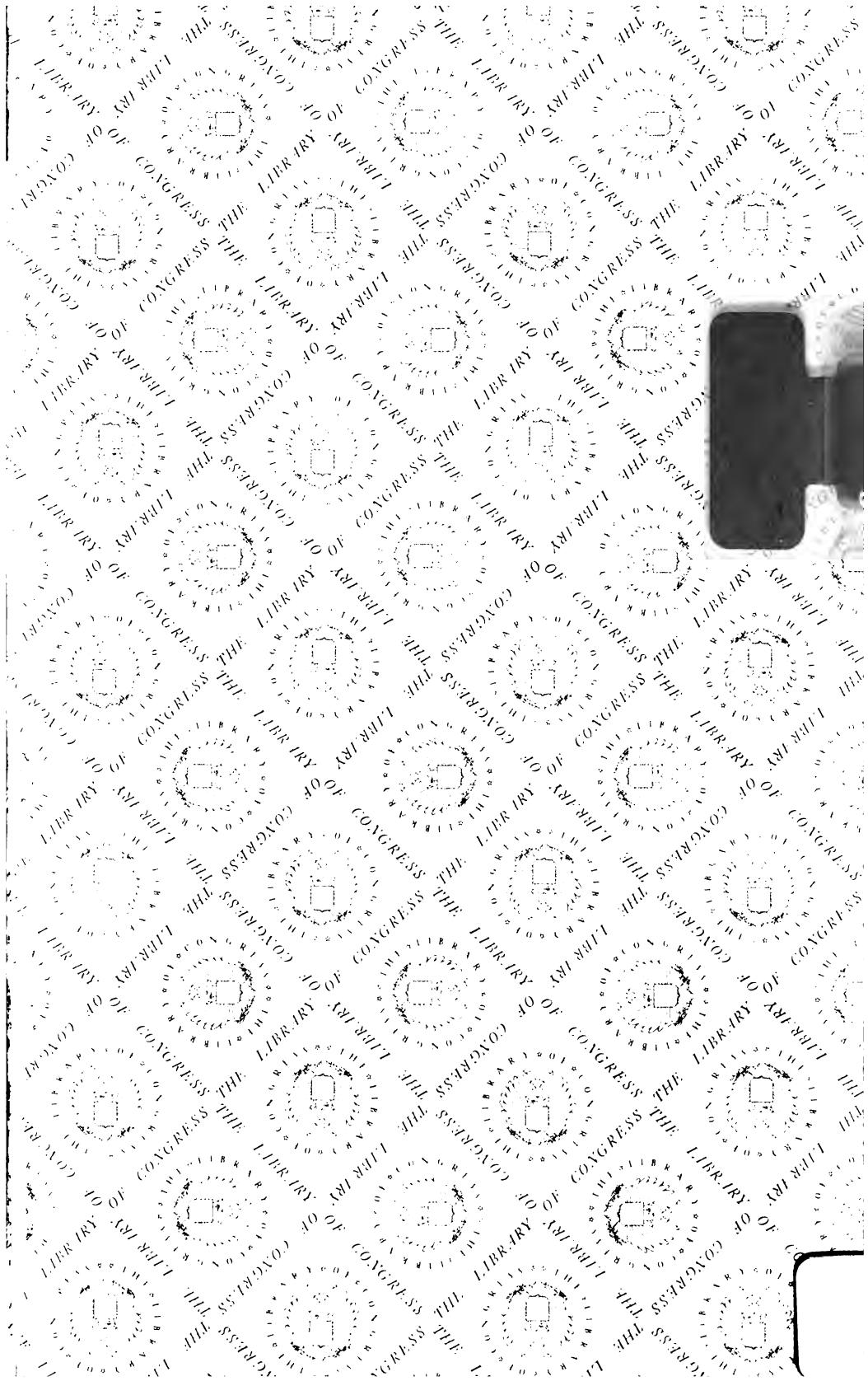
O

80

3 8 - 1951







LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 018 700 289 8

